The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

… Fish's Early Retirement … Again Hinted at.

… Programme for January.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The prospect for New Year festivities are dismal enough. There … a heavy fog, with mist and rain, for two … and to-night it is growing worse. The … are almost impassable, as the winter … stopped the much talked-of improvements … after the streets were well dug up. … minent residences can't be reached by … and householders in all parts of … consternation at the prospect … great body of officials, home and foreign … obliged to make calls of courtesy … whatever may be. Urgent Protestant and … in nearly all the churches would not … preaches that … of any kind to … intoxicating … prominent officers of … early all … their intention of … on their tables.

REVENUE REFORM.

… of this morning has a mysterious … to the effect that it has been discovered … of the foremost leaders in revenue and … reform] has received a package of … through the foreign mails. Those who are … with the facts thus hinted at intimate … an attempt will be made to bring them out … Congress meets, with a view to embarrass … gentlemen at whom they are aimed.

[To the Associated Press.]

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR JANUARY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Secretary of the … has authorized the Assistant Treasurer … York to sell one million of gold on the second … fourth Thursday, and to purchase one … of bonds on the first and third Thursday, … the month of January.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

… Kochrane, late Chief Justice of Georgia, … of the most prominent of Southern Republicans, had a long interview with the President yesterday. He says the administration will … interfere in the Gubernatorial affairs of Georgia, as Governor Conley personally cares … for the office; there will be no contest between him and the Governor-elect concerning it.

SECRETARY FISH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A morning paper says … Fish's resignation … on the tapis, … a more tangible shape than ever. In fact, … resignation in a day or two is no longer … matter of conjecture, but is an almost absolute … The difficulties that have lately arisen … the United States and Spain, with reference to Cuban matters, have matured his resolution … withdraw as soon as possible from affairs … threaten to assume a black and stormy … Secretary Fish being now in this city, … reporter interviewed him last evening. In … to a question, the Secretary said: … sorry about the result of the Spanish Minister … I have yet to know a Spaniard who is a … man than Senor Roberts. He has been uniformly courteous and kind. He advocates a … policy in Cuba, and has endeavored to … the severity of the Spanish rule. … that Spain has never sent a better representative to Washington than Senor Roberts." The … stated that the matter of his resignation is in abeyance. He did not wish to say anything about it at present, but the facts would … in a very short time.

INDIANA.

… of State Institutions—Indianapolis Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 31.—The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture meets on …

… State Teachers' Association adjourned on … after electing the following officers: … W. A. Bell, Indianapolis; Vice Presidents, … M. S. McCrea, Muncie; J. C. Houser, … W. H. Byers, Greencastle; Mrs. E. D. … Lawrenceburg; Sheridan Cox, Logansport; Philip A. Hunt, Richmond, and … Cooper, Winchester. Secretary, … King, Terre Haute. Treasurer, … Mooresville. Executive Committee: … Chairman, J. A. Smart, Fort Wayne; J. K. … Elkhart; Wm. P. Phelon, Laporte; Mary … Terre Haute; Clara J. Armstrong, … J. F. Merrill, Lafayette, and Joseph … Knightstown.

… decided to leave the selection … place for holding the next annual meeting … to the discretion of the Executive …

… of real estate in this city for the … amounted to over eight millions.

… named Roman Victor was found dead … this morning.

MICHIGAN.

… of Bodies from the Ruins of the … Fire—Losses and Insurance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

… Dec. 31.—Four bodies have been found … basement of Stearns' store, the fourth one … of a young man named Geyer, who … as an order clerk. One body was … of McNamara. The engineer … It is now supposed … the explosion was occasioned by the breaking … which caught … some bottles of … the furnace. … his loss … on stock, and puts his insurance at … Other losses were about $7,500, and are … by insurance.

PACIFIC COAST.

… Francisco Judge Fined for Assault—Mysterious Disappearance—Stage Robberies—The Mails—A Colored Family Murdered by Outlaws.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Judge Lake, of the … Court, pleaded guilty to-day to an indictment for assault and battery with a pistol … Charles D. Young, of the *Chronicle*. Judge … fined him $300.

… White, former clerk of the Secretary of … Nicholas and Edward Hall, both steady … have disappeared from Sacramento, … circumstances leading to the belief that … have been murdered.

… robbery of the stage in Sonoma County … is traced to a digger Indian boy, … armed with a red-wood stick instead of … He got no plunder, the express box being … He confesses the robbery, and says he … the officers where the gang of three … now in custody, buried some of their … also, where one of the gang, named Bat…, killed in an attack of a stage near … last summer, was buried. It is believed … evidence will convict the entire gang of …

… mails are now overdue. All mails from … have passed east of Ogden. There are … west of that point.

… Barker, wife, and two children have been … at Blue Water Station, near Tucson, … supposed by outlaws driven out of …

… storm in California, Oregon, and Nevada … raining almost incessantly. The … Mails, telegraph, and travel are interrupted.

… despatch from San Bernardino says: The … Apaches have left the Verdan Camp … reservations—and demand a camp at … We may look for an Indian war … The people have been too much opposed to listen now to any Collyer policy.

UTAH.

… Secession—Money Wanted … the Prosecution of Criminals—The Weather.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 30.—Oscar G. Sawyer retires … the post of chief editor of the *Tribune*. The … is stated to be in compatibility of journalistic and political views between Sawyer and the … directors, the majority of the latter being … called apostate Mormons, opposed to Brigham, but still Mormons.

… States District Attorney Bates had addressed an important letter to Senator Trumbull … judicial advice and instruction as to what … do without money to pay the expenses of … prisoners, jurors, witnesses, &c. He … the Territorial Courts, as such, the officers … Mormons, who will not punish their followers … for high crimes at all, but do … punish Gentiles unjustly, and unless … United States Courts prosecuted criminally … must soon exist here, and life nor property will be safe. The cost of keeping prisoners … transportation is already $25,000, and there is … cent for this or future expenses. The Attorney concludes: "I see no other course for the … but to provide money immediately … the prosecution of the great crimes now … or order all dismissed."

… continues in the mining districts. … half rain and half snow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—At a special meeting of … Tammany Society yesterday, James B. … presiding, and John J. Bradley, Isaac … Matthew T. Brannon, Samuel J. Garvin, … B. Hart and Joseph Dowling being … present, Augustus Schell was elected … Sachem, in place of Wm. Tweed. … Hall will omit the usual official New … reception to-morrow.

… Board of Supervisors yesterday sanctioned … of $50,000 for Armory repairs. The … calls on the Comptroller to ascertain … the represents another job … A. Richardson, bookseller, has brought … against the firm of Virtue & Yorston, … malicious prosecution, asking $100,000 damages. Richardson was agent for the firm in … and in 1867 was arrested for alleged … and defalcation, and … in jail. Yorston was arrested yesterday … committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

… prominent French Internationalists … meeting last night, General Cecilia … letters from Communists in Marseilles … were read. A letter … contradicted the re…

… Prognostics.

… barometer on … the north… and rain in … in the Mis… rapidly eastward, … with light rain … Appalachian … rising barometer … from South Carolina … weather will … evening in the Gulf …

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cheese and butter have been in small lots, the sales being made to local dealers, and either placed in store or taken for home consumption. There is no change to note in prices. Good farm dairies have sold from 9c to 15c, and inferior grades 8c. Factories are offered from 13c to 15c, according to quality; but these have been few transactions. The highest quotation in New York City is 15c, and the stock is said to be much lighter than last year at this time. Whether or more or less of the late shipments having been frozen on their way to New York; but how far they may be damaged can only be told when they go upon the market.

Butter has come in sparingly, and sales were made at 20c to 27c. The absence of buyers has made a dull market.

The weather has been cold, with high winds. There is not much snow on the ground, not sufficient to make good sledding. Stock of all kinds is generally doing well, though, in some sections, abortions begin to prevail.

FOREIGN.

Virtual Enslavement of the Chinese Population of Cuba.

Particulars of the Arrest and Conviction of Dr. Howard at Havana.

France.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A telegram, dated Nice, Friday night, 29th, received in this city this morning, states that the frigate Wabash was entering Ville Franche, harbor at the moment the despatch was forwarded from Italy. The vessel was burning signal lights which indicated her identity. General Sherman was probably not on board, as he intended to land and remain for a time at Cadiz.

Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Advices from the City of Mexico are to December 7th, and Acapulco to the 22d are received. The government of Mercley is holding the revolutionists of Nuevo Leon in check, using the whole available force to crush the Diaz revolt in Oaxaca, the first of several small engagements resulting in Diaz being compelled to abandon the open field or retreat to the city of Oaxaca. They were pursued by the Federal troops under Generals Alatore, Rocha, and Tigueros.

The troops sent by Diaz invaded Querrero under Jiminez, and were routed by General Arce at Omelpec, and driven back to Oaxaca, with loss.

Fuerero and all the western coast, with the exception of Oaxaca and the port of Mazatlan, is in quiet possession of the Federal authorities.

MATAMORAS, MEX., Dec. 29.—The Revolutionists, under Quiroga, entered Mier this morning. The government forces have fallen back to Carmargo, without resisting.

The town of Tulo has pronounced for the Revolutionists. This pronunciamento closes all communication to the Government forces between Tampico and San Luis.

Canales has been nominated for Governor of the State of Tamaulipas. He is now organizing the National Guards to defend the State.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The *World's* correspondent writing from Havana, 23 inst., says Valmaceda, Captain-General of Cuba, has just decreed the political enslavement of the whole Chinese population of the Island of Cuba, numbering some 35,000 souls. The decree orders that 10,000 … free Chinese to enroll themselves under the tutilage of government tutors, and to work in government workshops, receiving for their labor only four dollars per month, and ordering that all Chinese who are now working under contract, shall be reindentured on the expiration of their terms, or be sent to jail.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Havana writes, under date of the 23d inst., as follows:

The trumpery charge upon which Dr. Howard was arrested, was through the following circumstance: It appears that Howard, as long ago as 1864, sold to a Spanish gentleman named Bunyon, who dabbled in amateur homœopathics, two small cases of medicine, which had been in his possession for some time, and had his own name (Howard's) engraved on the lids. This Senor Bunyon was high enough in the confidence of the Government at the time to be appointed an officer of the Treasury at Tunas. Upon the breaking out of the insurrection, however, he left there and returned to Cienfuegos, from whence he joined the insurrection, and carried with him the two medicine chests he had purchased of Howard. Shortly before the close of last year an insurgent camp was surprised by some Spanish forces, and the medicine chest, with Howard's name engraved on it, was found among the spoils of the capture. Of course the immediate consequence, and being uncle to the two Cavadas, Adolfo and Federico, and of the German … formerly United States Consular Agent at Cienfuegos, his guilt in the eyes of the Spaniards, was a foregone conclusion. The Doctor produced evidence which in any other part of the civilized world would have successfully rebutted all that was used against him, proving the fact of the sale of the medicine boxes to Bunyon; but the sentence found against him by his unjust Judges is eight years in the chain gang, and confiscation of his property. The proceedings and sentence have yet to receive the approval of the Captain General, and it is to be hoped that efforts to be made in his behalf by the United States Government will prove successful in having the case reconsidered.

The Havana students still continue in the chain-gang, and undergo the greatest suffering and mortification. It is rumored that they are soon to be pardoned—at least have the rigor of their sentence relaxed, and their sufferings alleviated. The parents of the boys are making strong efforts to soften the obdurate … of the Captain General to that purpose, and it is confidently asserted that they will soon succeed.

The signatures of the principal … and others of the insurrection, who have surrendered themselves to the Spanish Government have been profusely circulated by the authorities, and considerable capital endeavored to be made of it. Your correspondent is creditably informed that the signatures to this document, numbering over 3,000, were in the majority of cases, fraudulently obtained; it being represented to them that it was a petition to the king to obtain the release of their embargoed property.

Destructive Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—At 11 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in Sanders' saloon. The flames spread rapidly, and in four hours sixty buildings were burned, including the wealthiest portion of the city, from the Court House square to Desiard street, embracing two squares from Desiard street, down along the river front to and including Sanders' saloon and store; from the river to McKenna's saloon, alongside Desiard street, not a house is left standing. Among the buildings destroyed were the Union Church, McCormick's office, shop, residence and out buildings; the fine stores of Hoffman, Genseon, Dreyfous, Myers, Saunders, McFee, Oliver & King, the old Nebraska Mansion House, Central House, Keller's new store, Enden's shops, stables and store, the old Albambra, six law offices, and many other buildings are entirely destroyed. Total loss $350,000; insurance $100,000. The origin of the fire is believed to be accidental.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Joseph Kifer, a United States soldier under sentence to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in Fort Macon, Ga., attempted to escape from the Newport, Ky., barracks early yesterday morning, and was shot through the head and instantly killed, by Henry N. Sawyer, the sentry.

—One of the negroes shot at Florence, Ky., on Christmas, by a young white man named Snyder, died yesterday, and another of the number is dying.

—A very heavy storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a terrific wind, and heavy hail, passed over Wheeling, W. Va., yesterday. Considerable damage was done to windows, and the streets were flooded.

—The Baptist Church at Atlanta, Ill., a large wooden building, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $5,000. No insurance. Cause, defective flue.

Ohio Items.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 31.—The State Agricultural Convention meets here on Wednesday.

During the past year 11,879 emigrants passed this point for the West and Northwest. The total in seven years is 213,368.

Governor-elect Noyes is to retain Colonel John Neil, of this city, as Private Secretary.

There were 564 marriage licenses issued during the past year in this county.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus last night adjourned without making nominations for officers. Another caucus will be held to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Many prominent citizens have decided to discard the use of liquors on treating New Year's callers.

A young man, name unknown, was struck by a locomotive at Cleves, on Friday and died at the Cincinnati Hospital last night of his injuries.

Strange Stories About Mrs. Ruth.

From the Lawrence (Kan.) Tribune, Dec. 28.

For the past month or more there have been rumors flying on our streets to the effect that Mrs. Ruth has been conducting herself in a most shameful manner with one of the prisoners. Usually rumors will not do to depend upon. But we have to investigate these carefully, and are forced to believe that they have considerable foundation. Certain incidents and circumstances in Mrs. Ruth's prison life point but too broadly to the suspicion that her relations with a young Frenchman in the jail have not been what they ought to be. It would also appear that Mrs. Ruth has likewise been too intimate with Johnson, the well-known witness in the Medlicott case. For some time past she has pretended to be very kind to him. About a week or two ago he became slightly indisposed. Mrs. Ruth prepared a cup of tea and a dose of vinegar for him, which he took. Almost immediately after taking these preparations, he became very sick, and appeared as if he had taken arsenic. We understand that the physicians who attended him were of opinion that his sickness was caused by arsenic, and treated him for such. We saw Johnson last Monday. His face was still swollen, with dark lines under his eyes, and presented a fearful spectacle. We asked him what was the matter. He answered that he had been very sick, and had come near dying. Since his sickness he has been allowed to sleep in the office of the jail. Last Sunday, as Mrs. Ruth was passing or standing in the office, she went up to Johnson, who was sitting on a chair, and commenced to stroke his hair, saying, "Poor fellow." Johnson pushed her away with his hand, and said: "Go away from me; I don't want to have anything more to do with you!"

We might relate many other incidents which have come to our knowledge, and will, hereafter. Our readers will draw their own conclusions from what we have related.

JAPAN.

American Naval Visit to the Mikado.

Jeddo (Nov. 19) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Friday, the 17th day of November, having been agreed on as the important day of State courtesy, after several days' preliminary negotiation, about 12 o'clock on said day the officers of the Colorado and Alaska designated to share the honors of the presentation assembled at General Capron's headquarters, where Admiral Rogers was staying temporarily.

A few minutes before 1, the Mikado's carriage drove down to convey Admiral Rodgers up to the audience chamber. Then he, accompanied by his staff, drove slowly to the place of presentation, escorted by a guard of Jacomins.

There was in addition to this guard, a large turnout of the military, and at every street crossing companies of soldiers saluted the cortege as it passed. It reached the outer moat and walls of the Mikado's grounds about 1 o'clock, and, passing over the bridge through the ponderous gates, hoary with age, slowly entered the outer camp, the road on each side being lined with soldiers with arms presented.

This being traversed, next came the residences of the Daimios, Ministers of State, and others immediately surrounding the sacred precincts of the Mikado's own residence. Then came another wide and deep moat and high wall, with massive gate. Passing through this we entered on the sanctum—the holy of holies—the Mikado's own sacred soil, on which so few foreigners were ever permitted to enter. Here the carriages were stopped, and the whole company proceeded on foot, marching two abreast through the winding walks of beautiful pleasure grounds.

A walk of about half a mile through these brought the party to a summer-house on the bank of a beautiful miniature lake, fed by a crystal stream that, after forming several graceful cascades on the side of a neighboring hill, flowed gently around the house into the lake, a few feet below.

Having been escorted to this beautiful spot by the Mikado's Ministers and attendants, the party was regaled with tea and sweetmeats.

The march was then resumed in the same order, and after proceeding through similar walks, winding alternately through noble old trees of the native forests and beautiful flowers and shrubbery, enlivened occasionally by artificial cascades formed by skilfully conducting the tiny rills over the rocky hillsides, the whole forming a landscape of Arcadian beauty in the heart of the great city of Jeddo, equalled by few and surpassed by none in any part of the world, the party reached the place designated for holding the audience.

It was a small summer house, capable of holding about thirty or forty persons.

As the party approached from the south the whole house appeared to be closed, with no place of entrance, but on turning the corner the north side was seen to be entirely open, the sliding panels, of which Japanese rooms are generally composed, have been entirely removed.

The Mikado was seen sitting in the further part of the room, on a kind of throne, which looked very much like a large armchair, placed on a platform raised a few inches above the floor, and surrounded by six of his chief officers and constant personal attendants. He was a delicate-looking young man, apparently about twenty, with fine, regular features, and intelligent expression of countenance.

On Admiral Rodgers being presented, he read a short speech of welcome, without rising from his seat.

The Admiral read his reply standing. On the conclusion of this the whole party bowed themselves backward out of the Royal presence and retired.

He conducted himself throughout with most imperturbable dignity and gravity, but, to show that he was a human and not entirely destitute of the impulses of his race, as the party was about wheeling into the line of march back, after keeping their faces toward him to the last, he leaned over as far as he could to catch the last lingering look at the brilliant uniforms of the distinguished foreigners as they retired from his view, perhaps never to be seen again.

Unlike other monarchs he wore no crown, but instead had a kind of plume attached to the right side of the back of his head by some invisible means, which rose about two feet above his head and waved and vibrated with the slightest motion. The other parts of his dress had nothing remarkable.

The whole party was then conducted by the same attendants to a small pavilion in the highest part of the grounds, which commands a beautiful view of Fusyama in clear weather. While standing there admiring the surroundings, and plucking some flowers and leaves from the shrubbery to take home as souvenirs of the place, a golden pheasant flew up from among the shrubbery only a few feet from the pavilion. Thence all returned to the summer house at which they had stopped on their way up, they were there feasted on champagne and Japanese sweetmeats again. To the "Jap" chopsticks, which act as substitutes for knives, forks, and spoons throughout China and Japan, knives and forks were added in special compliment to the distinguished visitors. Several Japanese officials spoke English fluently, and Mr. Rice, the interpreter to the American Legation, spoke Japanese well. Conversation flowed freely an hour or so under the genial inspiration of the champagne, and then all retired outside the walls to their respective homes.

The Rev. Mr. Hepworth's Withdrawal from Unitarianism.

The Rev. G. H. Hepworth, Dr. Osgood's successor in the Church of the Messiah, New York, has resigned that position, saying that he is no longer a Unitarian. About forty of his people have left with him. On Sunday, Dec. 24, he preached a sermon, from which the following is an extract. It will show the change in his views:

Dear friends, I want to talk to you very plainly and very frankly this morning, and upon a subject of the greatest importance. First, I want to speak of Christ as a theological dogma. I care very little about the science of theology, and care less for it. It was always a very dry study to me, but this dogma is the basic element of my system, and therefore I speak of it. I can not resist the feeling—it has grown partly out of the way in which I read the Bible, and partly out of my own religious consciousness that Christ's life and God's life are inextricably interwoven and interlaced. I am bound to believe in Christ's divinity, or else tear certain texts up by the roots, which I am wholly unwilling to do. When Jesus, in prayer, says, "O Father, glorify me with Thine own self, with the glory that I had with Thee before the world was," I can not evade the conviction that the words, plainly as any words can, are intended to assert a pre-existence. If they do not distinctly say that Christ is coeval with God, then I fail to comprehend the meaning of the passage. Now, you may honestly deny the fact by openly doubting the correctness of the text. But, admitting the text, the deduction is plain. Again, when he says: "If a man love Me, my Father will love him, and We will come unto him, and take up Our abode with Him," I think he clearly intimates a power coordinate with that of God. I don't see how the conclusion can be avoided, provided you admit the correctness of the text. I do believe this. Second, having placed myself right on the dogma, I come to speak of its historical value. I believe that the dogma, as I have stated it, has saved the world, and done more than anything else to mold modern society. If Christ had been a mere man, a great reformer, the changes He introduced would have died out; and His voice, though it spoke in clarion tones, would have died into a very dim and distant echo long before this. The Church was built on the divinity of Christ—it would not have survived if it had not been—and the Church saved the seeds of the new civilization from among the ruins of the old.

I come lastly to speak of the institutional value of the dogma. It is the only possible basis of organization. It gives us two works to accomplish, to save ourselves and then to save the rest of the world. Atheism can't organize. It never has done so, it never will. Radicalism is coldly it always seems to me like a hen brooding on a nest of eggs. It may warm them with the heat of its own body, but, after all, the eggs are stone, and can never bring forth life. What may not this dogma be to you? If you are weak—and who is not—you can go to Christ and get strong; if you are sinful—and who is not—you can go to Christ and be forgiven. I implicitly believe all this, and on it I would found this Church. I heartily believe it, and by means of it I would save my own soul and yours.

—The Sultan of Turkey has written the following letter, dated 23d of October, to Pope Pius IX.: "Mgr. Alexander Franchi, who has been sent to our capital with an extraordinary mission, in order to manifest and to communicate the sentiments of sincerity and affection which you are in the habit of showing toward us, is about to go backward [return to Rome]. I have been extremely satisfied with the expressions of affection and friendship which the above-mentioned has communicated to me from your supreme dignity as well as with your worthy letter which has been written to us in the matter. I declare that I always desire the increase of our friendship and the consolidation of mutually affectionate relations, and it is for this purpose that our present letter has been written, which arrive, as it will, by the grace of God, we sincerely hope that your supreme dignity will have the grace to accept generously everything that is necessary for our mutual affection.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Newspapers and Commerce in Central New York Fifty Years Ago—The New Relations that Now Surround the Farmer—What Papers He Should Take.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 28.

Few people fully realize the forces that are busy in molding public opinion, and educating the public mind. It cannot all be due to the [common school; for that only laid the foundation of the new forces, by presenting the facilities to accomplish so general a work. It is not the pulpit; for that only reaches a small part of the people. It must, then, be the press; for that] reaches every stratum of society, whether rich or poor.

One of the most vivid pictures of boyhood was the postman blowing his horn as he made his weekly visit, riding up to the Post Office, delivering the letter-mail, and then riding around the village and supplying his patrons with the weekly papers, published fifty miles distant, at one of the young cities that had grown up on the Mohawk, under the commercial stimulus of the batteau trade that, fifty years ago, stirred the heart of the Empire State. Next came the stage-coach, that drove up so grandly at the village inn, and swept around to the Post Office. The papers now come in the great mail-sack, not only from the old point, but from the State Capital and the great city of New York. The genius of Clinton added a new impulse, and the swift packet, that pushed its way at the rate of five miles an hour, displaced the batteau, and the old locks and carrying places of the Mohawk went out of use. Many an evening have I listened to the stories of these old batteau boatmen of the Mohawk—how they carried their goods over the portage of Cahoes Falls, locked past Little Falls, pushed through Wood Creek, past Oneida Lake, and thence down the Oswego River to Lake Ontario. But these things only belong to memory, for history has given them but a small place. The change has been so rapid, and yet so steadily progressive, that we scarcely look to see the propelling power.

Commerce is aggressive, and must use the press to forward her ends. She has planted villages and cities along all the thoroughfares; not only for places of distribution, but for the converting of the raw products of the field, the forest, and the mines, into articles of use and beauty. The press has thus become her agent to advise people of her doings, and to herald new triumphs. Archimedes apologized to science that he had to use it in defence of his native city. Not so of commerce; she makes no apologies, but compels science to drag her car, and delve in her mines; carry her messages swift as thought, and to do a thousand other things. Commerce is Queen, and all things must bend to her will. The former is her factor, and must yield to her call. Fifty years have changed the condition of things. Wood Creek has disappeared from the map, the river locks at Little Falls are gone; and a great stream of commerce, in cars and canal boats, pours through the valley of the river where once stood Fort Stanwix, and where, at Oriskany, the white man, not a hundred years ago, fought the savage under the shadow of the primeval forest.

Without the press, commerce could not have spread her net-work of iron over the continent, and laid under tribute every department of labor. She has thus made the press the great educator of the people. The schools and the libraries were for the fortunate few, but now all may drink at the same fountain. The world's doings of yesterday may be had for 5 cents; the same news, condensed for a week, can be had at the same price; while the magazine of science, art, and literature, for the month, costs 25 cents.

It is for the farmer to consider the new surroundings, and to realize the new relations that he now sustains to all other industries, and especially to commerce.

His old lines of trade have been destroyed, and all of his business relations are new. The old smithy at the corner, where his hoes, pitchforks, and axes were made, where his wagon was ironed, and his plow-stock was fitted with iron, is gone. The carpenter who made his wheelbarrow, the wood-work of his wagon, the spinning-wheel and loom for his wife, and the stock for his plow, is not to be found. The music of the spinning-wheel and the slamming of the loom are no longer heard in the back kitchen or up in the woodhouse chamber. The shoemaker no longer "whips the cat" at the kitchen fire, nor does the carpenter erect him a cider mill at the end of the orchard. He has no dealings with the tanner, the wool-carder, or the dyer and fuller; in short, he can no longer "dicker" for the thousand things that made up the list of his annual needs. His credit at the store is gone, and the annual settlement with the storekeeper is numbered with the past. "Cash in thirty days" is always put out on the little bills that the dealer is so kind as to put into his hands at the close of each purchase.

Is the former the worse for these new conditions? I think not; for commerce sends her middle-man to take all that he may produce from his well-tilled acres and sell it in the open market, and return him the net proceeds. The Boards of Trade now place a value on his cereals, his pork, beef, butter, and cheese, and advise him of the daily transactions on 'Change.

But we must not infer from this that the farmer is a mere machine, to be moved by the middle-man, or ground under the wheels of commerce. Not in the least; but, on the contrary, he is an important part of the forces that keep things in motion. He, too, must receive the new education; he must keep fully posted in the changes that are continually occurring, in order to meet the new demands on his skill and industry.

It was but yesterday that the cities, and villages, and public and private houses depended upon the whale-fisheries for light; and, just as this source began to fail, lard-oil, alcohol, and turpentine took its place; but the chemist was not satisfied that so great a draw should be made on the farmer's corn, that produced the lard and the alcohol, and out of the waste coal he distilled the kerosene that soon occupied the place of the lard-oil and the camphene; but the end was not yet, for the discovery of coal oil put an end to this artificial supply of the material for light. The sailor supposed that he had the world's patent in the oil trade; but the farmer wrenched it from him and ruined his whale ships; and, in turn, a new industry has changed the position of the farmer. When we look at this history, can we say that there is anything stable, or that has a fixed position, even in agriculture? While some things remain stationary, or make slow changes, others are more sensitive to outside influence, and a new industry, or a demand for some new product, may displace some old industry, or drain out some old product. In all these changes the farmer is deeply interested, and, for these reasons, he is obliged to study the history of the times, and to keep posted in the world's history. This brings up the question,

WHAT PAPERS SHOULD THE FARMER TAKE?

This will depend, to some extent, upon the line of products he is engaged in; or his relations to the daily market; or what effects foreign markets may have on his particular products. In the first place, the daily commercial press is the registry of trade and commerce, and is indispensable to the great mass of our farmers. Now, under the old system, when the merchant purchased such cereals and other farm products as the farmer did not require in his exchange with the whole list of mechanics that he employed, there was little need of the daily press to advise him of the prices of farm products; for the merchant became his middle-man, shipped the produce to the city in exchange for goods, and thus, by a sort of barter-trade, the exchanges were made without calling in the aid of money or of the press.

There is another reason why the farmer needs the daily press, and that is, the fact that, aside from the line of middle-men,—a class of men of great service both to the producer and consumer,—there is a second line of middle-men,—a class whose service is of doubtful ability; in short the swarm of petty commerce, who should be disposed of with on nearly all occasions.

This latter class are at the depots, or scouring the country for whatever they find that can be purchased under its value. They depend mainly upon the ignorance of their customers as regards the market value, and the farmer who takes the daily paper is armed against their attacks on him, for he is fully posted as regards the condition of the market. The farmer who does not take the daily paper, and is in the habit of selling to this class of middle-men, will find that he has paid two commissions in order to place his goods on the market.

It is urged on the farmer that he take his county paper. If it is a sort of political pamper paper, published at the county seat, that needs his patronage in order to eke out a sort of existence, the taking might be dispensed with, for the great majority of these papers are without real value, and no harm would follow if most of them would entirely cease to exist. But there are very many local papers that are of great value to the farmer. It is expected that the farmer, like other people, should take his denominational paper; but, in doing this, he should be doubly guarded against all the quack nostrums that the advertising department may present to him. He will generally find in it … announcements … of life … the sick …

stock-grower could not dispense with such a paper as the *National Live Stock Journal*, or the gardener with the *Gardener's Monthly*, or the horticulturist with the *Horticulturist* or *Journal of Horticulture*, while all of the agricultural papers have more or less of local value; but above all is the daily press, for that leaves no subject untouched, but gives free expression to the world of thought. The daily press does not say to you, "We never allow improper advertisements in our columns," but it does say that they have no time to make special inquiries, and you are therefore left to take everything of the kind on its merits; while the columns of the paper are always open for discussion. "But I can get six weekly papers for the cost of the daily," says Mr. Smith, "and they contain more reading matter." No doubt they do; but it is more the quality than the quantity that is to be regarded.

The farmer must first know what crops are best adapted to his soil and climate; and next comes the inquiry, which of these will pay best in the market that is presented to him. Then he must comprehend the condition in which it should reach that market. He then ships to his commission-man for sale. When the returns come of the sale he compares it with the daily reports, and is thus enabled to judge whether a fair return has been made. He depends not on rumor for these things, but has the real information before him, and is not likely to be imposed upon. It is not, then, the amount of the reading matter, but the valuable information it contains, that makes the farmer wise, that guards him against imposition, when he is receiving the daily press. I ask, then, who among the farmers whose produce is sent to the city for sale in small lots, and at short periods, can afford to dispense with the daily press?

Those farmers who grow stock, butter, cheese, and pork, who have need to consult the markets two or three times a year, may, without risk, depend on the weekly press, and especially when the mail is not a daily one. It has been assumed, in all cases of the daily press, that there is a daily mail, and that the distance to the post office is not great,—that is, beyond two or three miles.

The beginning of the year is a proper time to consider this subject, for the holidays will now be closed, and we enter the New Year with new plans, and a steady purpose to make it pleasant and profitable. Let us as farmers be well prepared for the events of the year, study what time to plant, how to cultivate, and, when the harvest comes, how, when, and to whom to ship our produce for a market.

RURAL.

WILLIAM CHESTER KING.

Sudden Death of a Remarkable Character.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 30.

William Chester King, son of the Rev. Dr. James King, for many years Minister to Greece, died at No. 610 Washington avenue yesterday, of congestion of the lungs and hypertrophy of the heart. The young man was 24 years of age, and but for his early death would doubtless have been even more widely known than his distinguished father. He was possessed of unusual talent, and rarely failed in anything he undertook, although an unfortunate desire for change of scene and occupation rarely permitted him to remain long connected with any pursuit. He had been employed by several leading journals in the country as correspondent, and was considered remarkably successful. In every instance, however, he voluntarily resigned his position, and almost invariably sought another field for the display of his abilities. He had been in this city nearly a year, and previous to his death had been employed in selling patent gas-burners. Having an excellent address, he was successful in even this, and managed to live very comfortably on his commissions.

He was well acquainted and much esteemed by many of the leading men in the East, and, as will be seen by the following letters found in his trunk, possessed an unusual influence for one so young. That the correspondence is genuine there can be no doubt:

LETTER FROM HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROOKLYN, June 18, 1868.

My Dear Mr. Sumner:

Will you allow me to commend to your kind consideration my young friend, Mr. King. I need not tell you about his father, Dr. Jonas King, of Athens, Greece. If in any way you can serve the end which he seeks, I am sure you will aid one most deserving. I am, very truly, yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING POST, NEW YORK, June 18, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: The bearer of this note is William Chester King, Esq., a son of the learned Dr. Jonas King, long a resident of Athens, Greece. He desires to obtain the post of Secretary of Legation at the Grecian court, a post for which he is well qualified by education, character, capacity and the perfect possession of the English, Greek and French languages. His father is on friendly and even intimate terms with the present sovereign of Greece. If you could do anything to aid Mr. King in obtaining the post, you will confer a favor on a deserving young man and oblige also an excellent family—that of his venerable father—now in Athens. I am, sir, very truly yours,

W. C. BRYANT.

Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL.

HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, June 23, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I wish bearer appointed to a diplomatic mission for his own sake; but if we are to have a Secretary of Legation at Athens, I consider Mr. King's qualifications superexcellent, and therefore I trust he may be appointed. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. CHAS. SUMNER, present.

J. J. ASTOR.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of introducing to you Mr. Wm. Chester King. Mr. King is a son of the Rev. Dr. King, of Athens, who is well known in the history of modern Greece. Mr. W. C. King is desirous of obtaining the position of secretary of legation to the Greek Embassy, and should you be able to assist him (as I consider him well fitted for the position) you will much oblige, yours very truly,

J. J. ASTOR.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1868.

Judging from the papers found in his trunk by the Coroner, who held an inquest on the body, he was possessed of property amounting to seven or eight thousand dollars, which was left him by his father when he died. Owing to the wording of the will he was unable to touch the money until the death of his mother. It is now in charge of Weston & Gray, solicitors, New York, who last evening telegraphed to his friends here to draw on them for money to defray the funeral expenses. The body will be interred at Bellfontaine cemetery this afternoon.

A Reckless Robber or a Dangerous Lunatic.

From the Dubuque Times, Dec. 30.

On Friday week, Mr. Henry Keine, of Centre township, had an experience which will hang about the outskirts of his memory for a long time. His body on that day was made the target of a stranger "sportsman," who sent unthinking pistol balls about his person, trying to find their way in among his lung lobes, thick as peas in a dry pod in August. His estimable wife was also made the recipient of similar favors, to a certain extent, but, thanks to the inventors of steel spring fixings for lovely woman's wrappings, the death-dealing balls fell harmlessly as water falls at her feet. The following are the blood-curdling circumstances of the affair, as related to us by a neighbor of Mr. Keine:

Late in the afternoon of the day referred to, Mr. Keine observed a stranger, all bundled up like a Greenlander—so thick and effectual was the covering that hardly any part of his face was visible—stop his team at his gate, and, getting out of his sleigh, made directly for the house. Mr. Keine answered in person his knock at the door, when, just as he opened the door, the stranger raised up both his hands and showed a pistol in each, and the first words he said, after asking Mr. K. if the old folks were in, were, an inquiry of Mr. K. if he wanted to buy a pistol! But, before he had time to make a reply, Mr. K. received a pistol ball in the sleeves, on each arm. Thanks to the thick cloth, the ball only reached the skin, to graze it a little. Before Mr. Keine had time to recover from the surprise this ungentlemanly salutation threw him into, two more balls—one from each of the stranger's pistols—came scorching into his clothes in different places, in friendly proximity to his vitals. Mr. Keine is somewhat advanced in life, and has always made it a rule not to remain long in debt to his fellows when he has the wherewith to pay. And in this instance he saw no reason of making an exception to the rule, especially as he was himself a pretty good shot. So he wheeled around and hastened into his bedroom for his pistol. The stranger—already somewhat at home—followed and let fly four more lead pills at the apparently unreplenishable form of Keine, and soon getting sight of the old lady, he banged away at her, with apparently deadly aim; but the ball came in contact with a steel clasp and glanced to one side. By the time he was ready for another discharge, Keine had a bullet in progress of travel for some sensitive part of the stranger's diaphragm. The courtesy was not very well appreciated, and the stranger bolted and was flying off in his cutter in an instant, almost. Mr. Keine is pretty confident he drew blood on the villain somewhere, as that is his usual custom when he draws a bead. As to himself, he found himself penetrated with two pistol balls when he pulled off his clothes, while any desirable number of balls, up to seven, rattled down about his feet on the floor. One ball received in one of his arms was easily probed out, but one lodged in the other arm presented greater difficulties for the physician, and has not yet been extracted.

Mr. Keine—and under the circumstances the neglect is pardonable—neglected to follow up the robber, or lunatic, whichever he may be, and so he escaped, and no possible description can be given by the assaulted parties which would lead to his detection.

—A Western paper speaks of … "right smart chance for a … with 130 sows of teeth, with 130 teeth … 13,910 in all.

THE ANTI-DUELLING OATH OF ILLINOIS.

Reminiscences of Its Author—The Constitutional Convention of 1847.

Springfield, Ill., (Dec. 29) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

The notice in yesterday's *Republican* of the death of Colonel Richard B. Servant, of Randolph County, awakens some lively and entertaining reminiscences in the life of that prominent and esteemed Illinoisan. The single incident, however, to which I wish now to allude, is in connection with the Constitutional Convention of 1847, of which important and memorable body Colonel Servant was an able, dignified, useful and conspicuous member. It may be truly said that there were intellectual giants in those days; and the convention which met here in Springfield to frame the organic law of the State, was made up almost entirely of them. Among the honored and respected members of that convention were Thompson, Campbell and O. C. Pratt, brilliant, popular, impetuous young men from the Jo Daviess district. In the course of the deliberations upon the question of suffrage to foreigners, these gentlemen had an unpleasant dispute about a purely local matter, affecting the personal standing of Pratt at home. To show the fiery, impulsive character of the men, and the first-class sensation which they produced at the State capital, I give you as nearly as possible the exact words that passed between them on the occasion; and I am particular in describing the scene in which Campbell and Pratt figured, because of the succeeding one in which the lamented Servant was the principal actor. Campbell having made the unpalatable allusion to his colleague, the latter resented it in bitter language, whereupon Campbell pronounced Pratt's words "unqualifiedly false," adding: "I hold myself responsible for the remark, and if he is a man of courage he will resent it." He further said, in the height of his rage, "I hope the convention will not be troubled with this matter again, but that it will be left to ourselves to settle, personally, out of the convention." This is one version. Another, by eye-witnesses, is that when Campbell threw out his challenge, Pratt exclaimed, with equal fury—"I accept! I accept!"

Throughout the exciting scene, which for the time checked and cast a solemn gloom over the deliberations of the convention, Colonel Servant had been a silent and attentive, yet visibly moved listener. He had for some time been in ill health, and his delicate weak frame, writhing under the agitation of the scene that had just transpired before his eyes, attracted toward him the sympathetic gaze of surrounding friends. That he wished to give utterance to some thoughts pertinent to the occasion was quite evident; that he indeed was engaged in a struggle with the physical power which alone could sustain him in the desired effort, was likewise apparent; but all in vain. His time was not then. Meanwhile the belligerents with their respective friends who had volunteered to arrange the little preliminaries demanded by the code, had hurried from their seats in the Capitol, engaged vehicles (there were no railroads here in those days) and were soon dashing wildly through the dusty, muddy country in the direction of tragically-historic Bloody Island, opposite your city. At the time whereof I write, though as I have just remarked, we enjoyed no railroad facilities for travel, nor telegraph for transmitting intelligence, yet my recollection of the wonderful feats of horse flesh in carrying us over the public highways, and of the strangely sudden manner which news would somehow reach distant points, is remarkably fresh. And so it came that the duelling party were not long on their journey to the Mississippi River; and so likewise it happened that in the singular, mysterious manner mentioned information of the dread object of their visit had preceded them to St. Louis, and put the keen eyes of the officers of the law on watch for them. The party upon reaching the river immediately crossed over to the city, where the final arrangements for the meeting were to be made. These being accomplished to the satisfaction of all, blood would doubtless have speedily flowed, but for the unexpected obstacle in the shape of the lawful authorities that promptly came forward and put a stop to hostilities. Whether at this juncture of affairs, a reconciliation followed between the principals has never, I believe, been definitely ascertained, though it is supposed that such was the case. At all events, a few days found them back in Springfield, full of dust and "satisfaction," ready to proceed with the real business for which they had been chosen by their constituents.

Then followed the second commotion, the difficulty between Davis, of Montgomery, and Gregg, of Cook. Davis, in his trip-hammer style, had been dealing several blows to the gentleman from Cook, when the latter asked permission to explain.

Mr. Davis. Let me alone, sir! When I have got through you may explain.

Mr. Gregg. I will let you alone, but I have a right to explain when you misrepresent me.

Mr. Davis. I have not misrepresented you; if you say I have, you say that which is not true.

Mr. Gregg. Well, you do misrepresent me.

Mr. Davis. Then you lie.

Mr. Gregg. And you are a liar.

Davis seized a glass of water, and was about to throw it at Gregg's head, when friends interposed and he desisted. He, however, remarked that he would settle with the gentleman from Cook as soon as the convention adjourned. He wished the matter disposed of at once, and (a sneering allusion to the Campbell-Pratt affair) he hoped he would not have to St. Louis to do it. Nevertheless, like the first trouble, this between Davis and Gregg was settled without blood, and the parties, as in the first instance, became reconciled.

There was one member of that convention, however, who had not been reconciled, and that was the author of the anti-duelling oath in the State Constitution; the high-toned, large-hearted, brave, and eloquent, yet stricken and feeble Servant. This man had what he regarded as a solemn and important duty to perform; and whether its accomplishment would demand the last breath of his physical being, consume the last spark of his earthly life, or permit him yet awhile to linger in joyful contemplation of the good results of a well-directed effort, it mattered not. The hour for action had arrived. Every seat in the convention was occupied. Unusual silence was observed, while every eye was directed to Colonel Servant, it being understood that he was to speak on the occasion. Nor was the convention disappointed. Slowly he arose, pale, emaciated, and trembling from sheer weakness. But the great soul was there, and the noble spirit which had so often, and upon equally important occasions, animated Colonel Servant's frame, did not desert him or falter in the present instance. The scene was a peculiarly interesting and impressive one. It was, for some reason, omitted from the synoptical report of the proceedings which appeared in the *State Register*, but I have it quite vividly from the lips of Judge Rives, himself a member of the convention and a representative in the present General Assembly from Edgar County. These were the brief but stirring remarks of Colonel Servant:

"MR. PRESIDENT: The dignity of this body has twice been insulted, outraged. I pray God that we shall witness no more such spectacles. These personal difficulties may not cease, but they must have no further reference to that accursed relic of barbarism miscalled the code of honor. I, sir, know too well—I know to my life-long sorrow—what that code means. Yielding to notions of a false pride I have accepted that code, and have, with deadly weapons, resorted to the field to settle disputes quite as trifling as those that have arisen here. Behold, sir, that wounded, withered hand!" [Here Colonel Servant raised high his injured hand and paused. The effect is described as startling.] "The first great duty of this convention is to place a constitutional check upon this infamous practice. We must kick out this miserable code from the halls of our public men, and from each and every position of honor and trust in the State. We must blot out the disgrace. We must blot out the——" Here Colonel Servant was overcome by his emotions, and his speech failed him. He sank exhausted in his seat, and his friends became alarmed at his deathly pallor. He was speedily removed to another chamber, where restoratives were applied, when he gradually improved.

I have already alluded to the anti-duelling oath, adopted at Colonel Servant's suggestion. The author's opposition to the code is indicated by the strong language in which the oath is framed. "Every person, who shall be elected or appointed to any office of profit, trust or emolument, civil or military, legislative, executive, or judicial, under the government of this State, shall, before he enters upon his office, in addition to the oath prescribed in the constitution, take the following oath: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not fought a duel, nor sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel, nor been a second to either party, nor in any manner aided or assisted in such duel, nor have been knowingly the bearer of such challenge since the adoption of this constitution, and that I will not be engaged or concerned, directly or indirectly, in any duel during my continuance in office. So help me God.'" It must be remembered, too, that this was accepted after a section on the same subject, introduced by Mr. Grimshaw, of Pike, had been adopted, providing that any person who fought a duel, or sent or accepted a challenge for the purpose, or any aider or abettor, should be deprived of the right to hold an office of honor or profit in the State, and be punished otherwise as prescribed by law.

scholars, to co-operate with those in the work, has led to the organization of an American committee for that purpose. The members of it were selected from the most prominent scholars in the different denominations, and are divided into two sections for work upon the Old and New Testaments respectively. Those who have been invited and have accepted the invitation to engage in the work upon the Old Testament, are Professors Thomas J. Conant, D. D.; George E. Day, D. D.; John DeWitt, D. D.; Wm. Henry Green, D. D.; George E. Hare, D. D.; Charles P. Krauth, D. D.; Joseph Packard, D. D.; Calvin Stowe, D. D.; James Strong, D. D.; C. V. A. Van Dyck, M. D.; Taylor Lewis, LL.D. Those engaged in the New Testament division of the work are Profs. Philip Schaff, D. D.; H. B. Hackett, D. D.; Charles Hodge, D. D.; Mathew B. Riddle, D. D.; Henry B. Smith, D. D.; J. Henry Thayer, D. D.; James Hadley, LL.D.; Charles Short, LL.D.; Revs. Edward A. Washburn, D. D.; and Theodore Woolsey, D. D., and Ezra Abbott, LL.D. A formal organization of the corporation has been effected and a constitution adopted. A joint meeting of the American and British committees will be held in London, if possible, before final action.

POPULAR PHRASES.

How Some of Them Originated—What They Mean and How They are Used.

From the New York Mail.

The trite old saying, "every dog has its day," aptly applies to our subject of popular phrases. They spring up suddenly, play their part, achieve a certain degree of popularity, and then are lost sight of. No one knows where they come from, where they go, or how they go.

The most active agents in circulating and diffusing these phrases and words are the wild boys of the streets, commonly called the "street Arabs," and the minstrels. Both act in their respective spheres, but in an entirely different way. The former circulate them among themselves and they gradually extend to other classes, while the latter, by means of a song or a joke, address them to hundreds of persons at the same time, and by their successive repetition cause them to "take." Stump speakers also play a prominent part in the diffusion of these phrases. There are numerous other ways by which they are circulated and rendered popular, but those just mentioned are the most important.

The most popular phrase at the present time is "What are you going to do about it?" Almost every person is familiar with its origin and the various ways in which it has been used. It sprung into existence during an interview between "Boss" Tweed and a reporter at the commencement of the Reform movement, and appearing at an auspicious moment it was taken up by the press and spread throughout the country, and is in daily use everywhere.

The year 1870 was very prolific in these, and the ones which made their appearance during that year became very popular, but are now becoming worn out. Among the most popular were "You know how it is yourself," "How does the old thing work?" "Put a head on him," and "How is that for high?" The first two are supposed to have originated with Wm. M. Tweed, and were used by him for at least five years previous, although they were not appreciated until lately. The phrase "How does the old thing work?" is a contraction of "How does the whole thing work?" which was a favorite and frequent question or expression with the "Boss" when addressing his "workers" concerning the political condition of the districts which they controlled.

The phrase, "Put a head on him," originated in the following way: It was the prevailing custom among the editors of daily papers to preface the reports and articles with striking and attractive headings or headlines to draw the attention of the readers. This was carried to extremes, and words were often strained for the purpose. One of the sub-editors of a morning paper undertook to do this work and prefaced a report with what he considered a very attractive heading, but when it came to the eyes of the editor-in-chief he thought otherwise, and in language the reverse of complimentary told the sub-editor that if he should ever put such a head on a report again he would "put a head on him." It passed from the *sanctum* to the outer world, and became very popular. In course of time the "head" was modified to a "mansard roof," after the style of the roof which had recently been introduced.

At the commencement of the late war the phrases "Can't see it" and "Can't see the point" were all the rage. When the news of the attack on Fort Sumter was received in this city scarcely any one would believe the news contained in the "extras," and would say, "they couldn't see it," meaning that they could not believe it. It was followed by "I can't stand the press," which did not, however, become as popular as its predecessor.

About four years ago it was the custom among the *gamins* to address a person who was passing, by shouting out "Say!" and as the person addressed would turn around to see who was calling him they would add "Can you see?" in the tune of the Star-Spangled Banner, of which these words were the first line. Many amusing incidents occurred in this way, but its popularity ran the usual course and then died out, being scarcely ever heard now.

"Does your mother know you are out?" was very popular a few years ago, but has become almost obsolete. The phrase had its origin in London some thirty years since and in a short time it was taken up by the entire population. It appears to have been aimed at precocious youths who assume all the airs of manhood before they have hardly entered their "teens," and was addressed to the class of young men who affect a certain swaggering air, who smoke, chew and travel with the "b'hoys." It implied that the individual to whom it was addressed was incapable of taking care of himself and should not have been cut loose from his mother's apron strings, which was really very provoking. This question necessitated an answer, of which there were many; the one most in vogue in this city was "Yes, and she gave me a penny to buy a monkey with, are you for sale?" This would generally have the required effect, and the questioner would "cork up."

"Hunky Dory" has always proved a favorite expression, and seems to be an Americanism. Its derivation is rather obscure and very little known. The following, I think, is the true one: *Hunk* was the term used by boys a century ago, in their play for a goal, and is still in use to this day, particularly in the game called "tag." To be "hunk" or "all hunk," was, therefore, to have reached the goal without being interrupted by one of the opposite side. The word finally became corrupted to *hunky*, which meant, in popular phraseology, "all right." The "dory" attachment was subsequently added, and is probably a modification of the French word *doré*, meaning gold.

"Sound on the goose" is a phrase of similar import, which was very popular in the South, meaning to be orthodox on the slave question. Another is "up to snuff," an old English phrase, which means knowing, sharp, wide-awake. There is also O. K., an abbreviation for all correct, improperly spelled Oll Korrekt, whose origin is somewhat similar to that of U. S. A government official, who was very illiterate, was accustomed to sign the documents which came under his notice, with his name, and, to show that they were all right, added the words "Oll Korrekt," which were, in time, abbreviated to O. K.

"Bully" is a term of commendation applied in a patronizing way among the vulgar, and means very fine. A more extensive phrase is "A bully boy with a glass eye."

"Paddle your own canoe," a figurative Western phrase, is to the point, and has been saved from obscurity by being worked into a song, the words of which first appeared in *Harper's Magazine* about eighteen years ago. It is a stock song in the circus ring, the tune being familiar to most everybody. It means to make one's own way in life.

When a person wishes to give to a word or sentence a meaning directly opposite, he says "Over the Left," "In a Horn," or, "In a Pig's Eye," all of which are common exclamations of disbelief in what is being narrated. The earliest record of the former being used is found in the records of the County Court in Hartford. In 1705 a man by the name of Waters was fined £5 for contempt of court, in saying to the Judge, as he left the court after a trial in which he was one of the principal parties, "God bless you, *over the left shoulder*."

"The elephant" is one of the peculiar attractions of New York, which gaping greenhorns from the rural districts are so anxious to see when they make their maiden visit to this city. The "animal" is, however, a myth, but the term is used to convey the idea of disappointment of high-raised expectations, and arose at the breaking out of the gold fever, when those who went to California and returned disappointed, were said to have seen the elephant. It is a metaphor probably taken from the travelling menagerie, where the show closes with an exhibition of the elephant.

"Cock of the walk" is, in street parlance, a master spirit or leader, and owes its origin to the fact that places where poultry are fed are called walks in England, and the barn door or game cocks invariably fight for supremacy until one has obtained the victory.

Policemen have received numerous nicknames, and a street boy is scarcely ever heard to mention one by his proper title. … [illegible]

stock, "Can't see it" is a corruption of "can't see it."

A "dead beat" is a person completely worn out or done for, and the effects are said to be "up the spout" or "in hock," or at his "uncle's," where they have been placed to "raise the wind" or "whistle up the breeze." "Up the spout" originated in a pawnbroker's shop, where the spout is the elevator by which goods are conveyed from the ground floor to the loft. "I've been to … often heard to sigh for "old times rocks," when he was "some pumpkins," a big thing on ice, and was able "to step up to the captain's office and settle" … "any other man," and was called "a bully boy with a glass eye" by the "b'hoys." He was with "the machine" too, and was always ready to go the "whole hog or none," when "everything was lovely and the goose hangs high." But he went "to fight mit Sigel," and having "seen the elephant," he returned without any "stamps," for he lost all his "spondulicks" in "fighting the tiger," which finally "wasted his hash."

Almost all the popular English phrases find their way to this country, and are received with open mouths by that class of people included under the head of vulgar. The reverse, however, is not equally true, for the English do not adopt many of our popular phrases. A few have been carried there in various ways, and are "current coin," but the great majority lose their point when they leave our shores.

"Tommy Dodd" has been for a long time one of the pet phrases of London sporting men, and a stock term in frequent use at the London music halls. It accompanied the British blondes to New York, and was introduced by them in the song of the same name, which begins with the words, "Heads or tails, I'm bound to win." The term is used in "tossing up," when the odd man goes out, but its origin is unknown.

A Londoner, when he wishes to threaten a person, says "I'll warm you;" a New Yorker exclaims, "I'll put a head on you." The former sprang into existence and popularity a few years ago, when everybody was expecting the appearance of the great comet. It spread like wildfire, and in a few days after its birth it was universally prevalent in the streets of London. It still retains the popularity which it obtained.

"Would it surprise you to learn" is at the present time the most popular phrase in England. Ministers use it in their sermons; lawyers utter it at the bar; physicians pronounce it to their patients; and a song has already appeared in which the line is brought in. "Would it surprise you to learn that a shop can be had for a shilling?" is placarded outside of the shop-houses in London. "Would it surprise you to learn that wet carpets can be had at a bargain?" stares you in the face on every corner, and a number of the bootblack brigade salute you with the query, "Would it surprise you to learn that I black boots for tuppence?" The expression arose in the celebrated Tichborne case, where it was continually used by Sir Roundel Palmer, and repeated so often that it became a standing joke.

Returning to New York, we find that a slang term is creeping into use, which, although worn out in London, is new to the majority of New Yorkers. It is "suyed" or "suied," a term of contempt meaning worthless, mean, or, to use a popular expression, "good for nix." The word is a corruption of the German *schwellen*, which means a tailor.

An appropriate term to mention in closing is "solong," which is frequently heard nowadays, and is synonymous with "good-bye" or "adieu." It has been in use for a long time in Scotland, and is one of the stock phrases of that country, where it probably originated.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The Past Ill. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of CHICAGO CONSISTORY will UNVEIL the old BANNER at 325 West Madison-st., on New Year's Day, from 11. xii to 6 p. m. WELCOME!

Summoned Lodge.

The annual communication of … Lodge, No. … will be held at Masonic Temple, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 2, at … o'clock, for installation of officers and payment of dues. All members are expected to be present.

By order of H. F. BALDWIN, W. M.

A. B. STILES, Secretary.

Masonic.

A regular communication of Chicago Lodge No. 437, will be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 2, at Apollo Hall, corner Twenty-eighth and State-st., for installation of officers. A good attendance is desired. By order of W. M. E. SEELEMAN, Secretary.

BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF

The State Savings Institution

OF CHICAGO,

Monday Morning, January 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

United States Bonds	[illegible]
Missouri State Bonds	[illegible]
Cook County and South Park Bonds	[illegible]
West Division Railway Stock	[illegible]
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	[illegible]
[illegible] Loans	[illegible]
[illegible] Loans	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Safes, Furniture, and Fixtures	[illegible]
Cash and Exchange	[illegible]
	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Surplus Fund	[illegible]
Undivided Profits	[illegible]
Due Depositors	[illegible]
Due Banks and Bankers	[illegible]
	[illegible]

Amount of loans on property in the burnt district, … all of which is amply secured, except … loans, on which there may be a possible loss of not exceeding $3,000.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

JOHN C. DORE, Vice President.

C. D. BICKFORD, Cashier.

A. D. … Assistant Cashier.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

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Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company, and PATENTED, TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 50,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THAT OLD COW."

As a "kickist" she was a success. With her last kick she started the fire which "wiped out" the better part of Chicago. Crosby was "on the spot" … and has faithfully … painting, the interior of the barn, showing the cow in the act of kicking, and the immediate effect, with other domestic animals and Mrs. O'Leary … a crisis scene … Photograph of the painting for sale. … 25 cents. … Trade supplied.

J. A. PIERCE & CO.,

117 West Madison-st., Chicago.

PH. SCHICK'S RESTAURANT,

499 Wabash-av.,

Will be OPEN To-day.

GENERAL NOTICES.

WILSON BROS.

Will open their stores for business New Years' morning until 11 o'clock.

331 Wabash-av. and 58 West Washington-st.

OFFICE DESKS.

OFFICE DESKS!

CHEAP.

No. 132 WEST LAKE-ST. …

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

How the Grand Duke and Suite Spent the Sabbath.

Alexis Views the Ruins from His Window, on Foot, and in a Carriage.

The Imperial Party Prevailed Upon to Chase the Wild Buffalo Over the Plain.

Programme for To-Day—A Russian Reminiscence.

The weather yesterday was exceedingly unpropitious. The clouds lowered, and, although it was not tempestuous, the elements could not well have been more adverse to comfort. The lake was veiled in fog, and the misty shroud hung low over the streets of the city, making all objects look austere, gloomy, and forbidding. Such a fog and such mud have rarely been seen outside of London. The thoroughfares were almost impassable. Wherever locomotion was attempted, it was with fear and trembling, and the momentary expectation of being engulfed, and having one's valuable life suddenly terminated, and one's prospective usefulness blotted out forever. People went to church, some waded the streets and stood on the corners, some, but stayed at home a great deal more. It was a good day for staying at home, fretting at the maternal head of the family, boxing the ears of the domestic scions, and cultivating the family virtues generally. This programme was duly carried out by those to whom it was not impossible. Not so with the peripatetic journalists. They had to look after the scion of an imperial house instead of their own chips of plebeian blood, and take up arms against their daily sea of troubles. We pay this passing tribute to their virtues, for the reward of the just, the good, the virtuous, the wise, the temperate, the persevering, the refined, the intellectual is seldom theirs, although they deserve it much.

The information that His Imperial Highness was in the city was very generally disseminated. Few were ignorant of it, and these were wilfully ignorant, through fear of being suspected of snobbery. Snobbery is a dreadful thing, and the snob is a domestic and social animal which should rarely be allowed outside the gilded bars of his fashionable cage, unless in charge of a keeper. But one may hazard the opinion that snobs, *per se*, are not so numerous as they were before the fire, and, therefore, the danger to the *plebs* from contact with the same is wonderfully diminished—in fact, almost entirely removed. Having hazarded this opinion, one may venture to give a somewhat detailed account of the manner in which Alexis passed his first and only Sunday in Chicago. It is quite certain that the snobbish—if such there are—will peruse what may be written openly, and persons of agrarious tendencies will put the paper in some private receptacle, to be drawn forth and read secretly.

THE CHURCHES,

where any of the Imperial *suite* were expected to be present, were painfully crowded. But there are a good many churches in Chicago, and no matter how minutely the party was subdivided, there were not enough to go round. Besides, the desire among the distinguished Russians to attend upon Divine service did not seem to be excessive. The streets of Chicago were not in a condition to tempt persons of aristocratic bearings out of doors. The carriage of Bishop Whitehouse, driven by a servant in livery, called at the Tremont House at 10 a. m. to take all who wished to avail themselves of the privilege to the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. The benign Machin, Minister of State, and M. Bodisco, Consul General, alone accepted the invitation, and those gentlemen were quickly bowled away to the corner of Peoria and Washington streets.

THE CATHEDRAL

looked unusually handsome, decked in its holiday attire of evergreens, which were arranged with great taste, and fine effect. The exercises were the customary choral High Church service, the Bishop officiating. The music was a little more elaborate than usual, in tribute to the noble guests. The usual selections of the day were [illegible]. The sermon was given with great unction and power. The beautiful auditorium was crowded, not entirely, it is to be feared, by saintly worshippers. It is to be feared that some of the snobs, those terrible infants of the agrarians, had somehow gained admission to the holy fane. There was a rustling of silks and satins, and the dissemination of faint perfumes, as the delegation of ancient Muscovite nobility passed up the aisle, and, as the litany was sung, many inviting glances were turned from the missals bound in velvet and gold toward the pew which they occupied. The service being over, the two were whirled back to the hotel, in company with Mr. Sargent, of the Michigan Central Railroad, who had accompanied them.

HOW ALEXIS PASSED THE MORNING.

There are people in whom the religious element is strongly developed, but who attend church with sad irregularity. They are pretty good weekday Christians, and not unduly given to formality on Sunday. It is expected that Alexis belongs to this class. The fact that he is a nice young man has very generally transpired. It is also rumored that he is very religious after the antique methods of the Greek Church. The readers of THE TRIBUNE are of course aware that there is no Greek Church in Chicago. The religious element is strong in Alexis, but not strong enough to take him to an alien church unless he wants to go. It may be officially stated that he is not a fair-weather Christian, although circumstances might lend some to that belief. He stays at home, as he visits the sacred edifice—on strictly conscientious grounds.

But he had been instructed by his imperial mamma, when he was younger than he is now—although he is still juvenile—to read the Bible on Sundays, when circumstances would not permit him to go to meeting; therefore, when left to himself after coffee, he drew from the place where he carried it a Bible, bound in Russia morocco, and otherwise adorned to correspond, and a missal of the Greek faith got up in similar fashion, and glued his blue eyes to their pages with great fervor and perseverance. The best educated man in Chicago could not have read them, as they were printed in Russian, in the queerest typography. He would have relieved his seriousness occasionally by reading Longfellow's poems, but he could not find the volume. It had been stolen, by a *Times* reporter for a relic. He, however, found a copy of Southey's poems and amused himself by reading the "Retreat from Moscow," over which he laughed consumedly, finding an infinite fund of amusement in the names that end in "off," "offsky," "itch," and bursting into a loud guffaw when he perused the last lines—

And last of all an Admiral came,
A terrible man with a terrible name,
A name that we all know by sight very well,
But which no one can read, and no one can spell.

"How is that, Possiet?" said he to his Admiral. He looked up—Possiet was not there, having gone with the Hon. J. Y. Scammon to look for a German Lutheran Church. But these edifices all having been destroyed during the conflagration, and since that event having all of them been on wheels, the search was unsuccessful. The distinguished American and Russian returned, disappointed. This manner of spending the Sabbath may seem irreligious, but it was not, foreign customs allowing more Sabbatical latitude than the Puritanic habits of America.

When the Ducal spirits flagged, His Imperial Highness took a long and intense look over that happy, cheerful, enlivening region known as the "burnt district."

A LITTLE EXERCISE.

At 11 o'clock the Grand Duke informed his attendants that a walk would aid his digestion. The preparations were speedily made, and he sallied forth accompanied by two of his *suite*, running the gauntlet of the guests at the hotel, and other lion-hunters who had got themselves up in their stiffest and starchiest Sunday clothes, and formed themselves in two rows along the sides of the stairway, hall and entrance. He turned his imperial feet toward the burnt district, some of the *canaille* following. That desolate region was a bottomless sea of mud and filth. He stood for a while upon the strand of this sea like the Christian in Watts' celebrated hymn, who feared to launch away. A brief conference was held in very good English, but very tolerable and grammatical Russian. The result of the discussion was that the party turned and went southward at a rapid rate, a few following in his wake, one by one, as the royal itinerants progressed. It may comfort the hearts of the nice young men of the city, who cannot dress as well as they could before the fire, to know that the attire of His Imperial Highness is not entirely *a-la-mode*, and unexceptionable.

The trio of notables returned to the hostelry at 12 o'clock, having annihilated several miles of space, and inspected many questionable localities, regardless of little sign-boards bearing the words "SMALL-POX." He bounded like a [illegible] up the steps, through the hall, and up the stairs, to his room, through the two [illegible] lines of people, some of them shabby, who did not seem to care anything about the infection which might be wafted from the aristocratic visitor. His "sweet blue eyes" grew softer and tenderer when he was informed that breakfast—or lunch as some persisted in calling it—was on the table. The party were at once ushered into the dining room, and Alexis took his seat at the table, his suite arranging themselves on either side with due regard, to precedence.

A reporter of the *Times*, looking through the [illegible] door, was just commenting on the fact that Alexis was fond of eggs, and eat them with a fork held in his large white right hand, when a [illegible] placed his elbow at the elbow of the [illegible] journalist, and knocked his note book into the middle of the dining *salon*. The unhappy young man first tried [illegible], [illegible] the awkward serving man, but as these [illegible], found it necessary to annoint the itching palm with a dollar greenback before he could effect the restoration of the cabalistic [illegible] to the inside pocket of his overcoat. But the imperial breakfast progressed all the same. [illegible] provided for the party were English [illegible] and claret wines. There was, however, [illegible]. When the meal was [illegible] finished, a boy appeared at the office [illegible] that he "wanted that bottle of [illegible] for the [illegible] the Grand [illegible] [illegible]

the gorgeous silver plate. Upon matters of that kind there could be no two opinions entertained by sane men in a healthy physical condition.

AFTER BREAKFAST.

After breakfast with the Muscovites was after dinner with the unaristocratic and plebian world outside the Imperial circle. The magnetism of royalty began to be apparent. The hotel was by this time pretty well filled with strangers, who flitted uneasily about the lobbies and up and down the staircases, watching all who passed up and down and in and out of the Ducal apartments. Some of the more venturesome sent up their cards, with indifferent success. The four black mutes, detailed from the hotel dining-room to wait upon the table of the Duke, white-gloved, and several degrees darker than Erebus, flitted down along the halls, taking their Oriental loveliness to its proper place in the regions below. A brace of Russian servants paraded the hall, not far from the Imperial presence, to take in the cards of visitors. There were no silver salvers, or any nonsense of that kind. One Muscovite John took the bits of pasteboard between his thumb and finger, and transferred them directly to the grasp of his master, who scanned them kindly and passed appropriately upon their contents. The servants had an aristocratic air, and a graceful carriage, which misled some thoughtless and wayward people of rural manners to mistake them for their betters. The extreme respect with which they were occasionally greeted must have rather astonished them, and given them an exaggerated idea of their own importance.

Those who could not get admission to the handsome *salon* of the young Duke made it up by

STARING AT THE BAGGAGE

which stood in long array in the hall. There were numerous leather trunks of foreign appearance, which looked as if they had been manufactured in Russia under one of the ancient Tartar dynasties. They seemed to have passed pretty effectually through the hands of the baggage smasher who had paid his most devoted attentions to them with a very perceptible result. A large black trunk, which looked like the chest of an emigrant, bore a huge brass plate, on which was the Ducal coronet, and some of the imperial initials. There were a few trunks of cheap American manufacture, but most of the pile, which seemed to have been just lifted from a passenger train, was composed of receptacles for clothing, such as would have been scorned by the greasiest mechanic. But such are the plain tastes of royalty, which is above such vain display.

HUMBLE CALLERS.

Among those who called to pay their respects to majesty were three Bohemians and a Russian. It may not be generally known that Chicago has had the honor of being the residence of a real live Russian, Leopold Dwrak, whose cognomen must be music in the ears of every one who hears it, has lived in Chicago for eighteen months, and is by trade a tanner. He has the real Muscovite horror for soap and water, and speaks English with Russian gutturals, and an occasional Anglo-Saxon word interpolated. The Bohemians were the genuine article, and not the pseudo kind known as journalists. Their names were so musical that those who heard them once cannot help repeating them continually. They are as follows: Nikodem Tabor, Thomas Petetel, and Gregory Yanuchkoff—names to conjure with, if a man had no better occupation. The Russian called on natural principles, but the reason for the visit of the Bohemians was not so apparent. They explained that they were of Sclavic race, under Austrian rule, and felt friendly toward Russia. For these two reasons, Alexis received them kindly, conferred with them briefly, and, as soon as royal etiquette would admit, they were ushered into the hall again by the Prime Minister.

THE BUFFALO HUNT "ON" AGAIN.

Soon after the American dinner hour, General Sheridan and Mr. Pullman appeared in the office of the hotel and sent up their cards to Possiet. An invitation to ascend quickly followed. The conference within the apartments of the Russian Admiral was long, and attended with important results. The object of the visit was to change the Ducal purpose in regard to the proposed buffalo hunt. That matter, it will be remembered, was some weeks ago extensively canvassed, and an adverse decision [illegible]. But the arguments now deduced by the little General were too strong for the Grand Ducal intentions. The exhilarating scene formed by a hunt of buffalo and other game on the wild "steppes" of the Far West in mid-winter, at which the military would be present, and in which those noblest of red men, Spotted Tail and Whistler, would participate, was painted in glowing colors. General Sheridan descanted upon the abstract merits of the proposed hunting carnival, delineating the loveliness of the copper-faced squaws, and the beauty of the squaw-ling babes in such an artistic manner that the hearts of the venerable household of the Duke were at last touched. They yielded gracefully. It was decided that the programme of the party should not be changed. They go, as before determined, hence to Milwaukee, returning here on Thursday. On Thursday evening there will be a reception at the Tremont House. The cities visited thereafter will be St. Louis, Kansas City, and probably Leavenworth, the imperial *cortege* and guests to convene at Omaha on the 10th of January. General Sheridan will take charge of the train moving westward, with a military escort. If the snow is too deep on the plains for a hunt, the train will go on through to California. All this having been decided, the callers took their leave in the clearance in which they came to the hotel.

Among the other callers during the afternoon was Hon. N. B. Judd, who was received by one of the *suite*, and paid his respects to the Grand Duke.

THE NINETEEN.

The reportorial corps which haunted the Tremont House during the day was large, and very one-sided. The *Times* was well represented. It sent nineteen reporters, a strange and ominous number. These gentlemen relieved each other every five minutes, and objurgated with shocking profanity when they were accused of having been set on to the Grand Duke. It was roughly estimated that every other man you met was a *Times* reporter. When they were not on the stairways they were listening at the Grand Ducal keyhole, and when not thus employed they were travelling up and down on the elevator. The wear and tear of the elevator was excessive, and cannot be repaired in many a long day. The draft upon the stationery of the house was extraordinary, and, the bookstores being closed, had to be stopped very early in the day. The card-rack was exhausted of its contents, the little photographs of pasteboard being all sent up to the Duke Alexis with pleas for admission to his august presence. The Mercuries of the hostelry were so busily employed in collecting reliable information for the *Times* that they could not attend to their legitimate avocations.

AT FOUR O'CLOCK

the Duke rode out in an open carriage with Count Bodisco, Dr. Coudrin, and His Highness, M. Stergathoff. The ride was principally through the various streets of the South Side not passed through in the morning walk, and the trip ended with a glimpse of the burnt district.

After dinner the excitement about the hotel subsided, and the notables were left to a quiet evening and undisturbed repose, which rest they certainly needed to prepare them for the labors of to-day.

TO-DAY.

The following is the route which the Grand Duke and his escorting party will take to-day: Assemble in carriages on Michigan avenue and Congress street about half past 10. After the party are satisfactorily disposed of the route will be north on Michigan avenue to River street; thence west on River and South Water streets to Market street; thence south to Madison street; thence east to LaSalle street; thence north to Washington street; thence east to Wabash avenue; thence south to Twelfth street; thence east to Michigan avenue; thence south to Sixteenth street; thence east to Prairie avenue; thence south to Twentieth street; thence east to Calumet avenue; thence south to Twenty-second street; thence east to South Park avenue; thence south to Twenty-sixth street; thence west to Michigan avenue; thence south to Thirty-first street; thence east to the Chicago University, when the party will alight and inspect the Dearborn Observatory and the big telescope; the excursionists will then resume their journey on Thirty-first street; thence east to South Park avenue; thence south to the boulevard; thence east to Egan avenue; thence west to the Stock Yards. Here the party will stop some time, and will visit in turn the yards themselves, the packing-houses, the park, and the Transit House lunch prepared for them. Returning, the cavalcade will go north on Halsted to Adams street; thence west to Ashland avenue; thence north to Union Park; then around the park to Washington street; thence east on Washington street, through the tunnel, and direct to the Tremont House.

After the return of the party to the Tremont, the Grand Duke, under the guidance of General Sheridan, will make some "New Year's calls" on the young ladies of the South and West Divisions.

PERSONAL.

The Grand Duke, "without hat, stocking, or shoe, he is six feet two," as the poet is said to have said. His age is 22. He has the frame of a giant, is heavy-limbed and powerful. The head is well set on his broad shoulders. It is a good head, large, and well developed. His hair is light, with an inclination to curl at the edges. The forehead rises high, taking a sweep on either side of the hair, which comes down lower in the centre. The nose is probably of the Grecian type, intelligent and well shaped. The mouth is well made, and the chin cast in a finer mould. The eyes are of a kindly blue, beaming all the time with humor and good nature. They are the most remarkable part of the face, and while all the features are good, they are the best. He is emphatically a blonde. Whiskers bound both sides of the broad face, and a soft mustache has made its headquarters on his upper lip. He dresses plainly, and without ostentation, eschewing gloves entirely. In Detroit he wore a simple walking suit, and a snuff-colored overcoat, trimmed with fur. His bearing is genial and easy. Altogether he is a fine young fellow, brave and manly, the picture of health, and certainly his mother may be proud of her noble boy.

Admiral Possiet is a little gentleman, short of stature, as sailors usually are. His iron-gray hair and head indicate the lapse of half a century. He has a firm, but, withal, a kindly face. He is brave and distinguished, and would probably feel more at home in a gale of wind in the Gulf of Bothnia than in directing the course of a railroad train over the Western prairies.

Mr. Machin is an Englishman by birth, of course speaking that language fluently. He is somewhat like in size and appearance to the Admiral, and evinces a deep interest in all matters relating to improvement in science, education, and industrial pursuits.

Consul-General Bodisco, son of a former Russian Minister to this country, is somewhere on one side of 30, a tall, graceful man, with gray whiskers, trimmed in the mutton-chop or Dundreary style.

The other gentlemen are connected with the Prince's household in various capacities. With him is an old servant who nursed him in his arms, and rocked his cradle when a baby.

A RUSSIAN REMINISCENCE.

Now that our readers have become so well acquainted with Russian through the visit of the Russian Grand Duke, they will appreciate the beauties of the following poem, by Southey, which appeared in a London magazine shortly after the disastrous retreat of the First Napoleon from Moscow:

THE MARCH TO MOSCOW.

Bonaparte he would set out
For a summer excursion to Moscow;
The fields were green and the sky was blue,
Morbleu! Parbleu!
What a pleasant excursion to Moscow!

Four hundred thousand men and more,
Heigh ho for Moscow!
There were Marshals by dozens and Dukes by the score,
Princes a few, and Kings one or two.
While the fields are so green and the sky so blue,
Morbleu! Parbleu!
What a pleasant excursion to Moscow!

There was Junot and Augereau,
Heigh ho for Moscow!
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

But the fields were green, and the sky was blue,
Morbleu! Parbleu!
And so he got to Moscow.

They made the place too hot for him,
For they set fire to Moscow;
To get there had cost him much ado,
And then no better course he knew,
While the fields were green and the sky was blue,
Morbleu! Parbleu!
Than to march back again from Moscow.

The Russians they stuck close to him,
All on the road from Moscow;
There was Tormazow and Gomalow,
And all the others that end in ow;
Rajefsky and Noverefsky,
And all the others that end in sky;
Schamscheff, Souchosanoff, and Schepeleff
And all the others that end in eff;
Wasiltschecoff, Kostomaroff, and Tchoglokoff,
And all the others that end in off;
Milaradovitch and Jaladovitch, and Karatchkowitch,
And all the others that end in itch;
Oscharoffsky, and Rostoffsky, Kasatichkoffsky,
And all the others that end in offsky;
And last of all an Admiral came,
A terrible man with a terrible name,
A name which you all must know very well,
Nobody can speak and nobody can spell.
And Platoff he play'd them off,
And Markoff he mark'd them off,
And Tutchkoff he touch'd them off,
And Kutusoff he cut them off,
And Woronzoff he worried them off,
And Doctoroff he doctor'd them off,
And Rodinoff he flogg'd them off.
They stuck close to them with all their might,
They were on the left and on the right,
Behind and before, and by day and by night;
Nap would rather parlez vous than fight;
But parlez vous would no more do.
Morbleu! Parbleu!
For they remember'd Moscow!

And then came on the frost and snow,
All on the road from Moscow;
The Emperor Nap found as he went,
That he was not quite omnipotent;
And worse and worse the weather grew,
The fields were so white and the sky so blue,
Morbleu! Ventrebleu!
What a terrible journey from Moscow!

The devil take the hindmost,
All on the road from Moscow;
Quoth Nap, who thought it small delight,
To fight all day and to freeze all night;
And so, not knowing what else to do,
When the fields were so white and the sky so blue,
Morbleu! Parbleu!
He stole away, I tell you true,
All by himself from Moscow.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The annual meeting of the Fourth Presbyterian Church Society will be held in the Third Presbyterian Church, Wednesday p. m. at 3 o'clock.

—It appears that the total amount raised in Philadelphia for the Chicago sufferers was $260,784.40, and for those of the Northwest, $32,668.80, or more than $300,000 in all.

—It is stated on pretty reliable authority that the great New York dry goods firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., will occupy the magnificent brown stone buildings to be erected next spring by the Singer Sewing Machine Company on the site of Field, Leiter & Co's and Charles Tobey's stores, corner of State and Washington streets.

—Besides the Russian notables that shared the hospitality of the Tremont House last night, were Hon. J. E. Peter, of the Maine Legislature; Matt. Carpenter, United States Senator from Wisconsin; J. M. Barclay, Recording Clerk of the House of Representatives, appointed by President Lincoln, and C. C. Sympson, Recording Clerk of the Senate.

—At the annual meeting of H. W. Bigelow Lodge No. 438 A. F. & A. M., held on Wednesday evening last, the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year: Hiram Barber, W. M.; Benj. F. Smith, S. W.; John Chipp, J. W.; W. W. Loos, Treasurer; J. F. Wild, Secretary; E. P. Reynolds, Chaplain; N. C. Langlois, S. D.; C. Penevill, J. D.; W. M. Graham, S. S.; P. O. Leary, J. S.; John P. Ferris, Tyler.

—A meeting of the Presidents and Managers of the following societies will be held on Tuesday evening, January 2, in the Masonic Temple, Room 12, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets: St. George's Benevolent Society, St. Andrew's Benevolent Society of Illinois, Dominion Benevolent Association, St. David's (Cambrian) Association. A full attendance of all concerned is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

—At the annual meeting of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., held on Saturday evening, Worthy Chancellor Lane introduced a beautiful present from Welcome Lodge No. 66, of Philadelphia, to Welcome Lodge No. 1, of Chicago. The present consists of an elegant pair of gavels and a baton, the former of ebony, inlaid with silver, and suitably engraved, and the latter inlaid with gold. The whole is enclosed in a mahogany case, on the lid of which are inscribed the words: "Presented to Welcome Lodge No. 1, K. of P., of Chicago, by Welcome Lodge No. 66, K. of P., of Philadelphia." A full set of officers' regalia also accompanies the handsome gift.

Imported Liquors.

Received this day, *via* Grand Trunk Railway, from Montreal, in bond: 10 casks John Ramsey's Scotch whiskey; 10 casks De Kuyper's Rotterdam gin; 20 casks Pinet, Castillon & Co's brandy; 100 cases of Hennessy brandy for sale in bond or duty paid. Also, just received, 85 barrels Saffold's Cedar Run Bourbon, spring of 1869. This is the last lot of three-year old Cedar Run in existence, and is the best whiskey in the world. Swain, Barnard & Co., Nos. 86 and 88 Jackson street, near State.

A Remark of the Grand Duke.

The Grand Duke Alexis made the remark to one of his friends at the breakfast table, on Sunday morning, that he had enjoyed the best night's rest since leaving Russia. On investigating the cause of his profound slumber and pleasant dreams he found he had been sleeping on one of Grut's Patent Spring Beds, manufactured by A. L. Hale & Bro., Canal street.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Henry County *Chronicle* announces the marriage of Joel W. Martin, aged 24, and Providence Baker, aged 75.

—Quincy has 50,000 tons of ice stored away to modify next summer's heat.

—Carthage folks are listening for the crash the Court House roof will make when it descends to the basement.

—The Post Office at Knoxville was moved to new quarters last week. In the process a package of 200 letters was found, most of which had been written about three years ago, many of them containing drafts and other valuables.

—The Illinois Central has completed its new line of road from Aurora to Forreston, and the new rolling stock to be put upon it is nearly completed, so that the company confidently asserts that it will be put in operation during January.

—Cambridge boasts of a skating park ten feet wide and a quarter of a mile long.

—Warren County has just issued its 5,438th marriage license. The good work is advancing prosperously, if we may accept the statement of a pastor whose record for 1871 shows an increase of 50 per cent over any preceding year in the matrimonial business.

—The Postmaster General has ordered mail service on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad to be extended from Ste. Anne to Danville.

—A citizen of Galesburg receives the following notice from the *Register*: "In a house of a Christian Main street merchant, a little girl has been employed in the capacity of servant and maid-of-all-work. On last Thanksgiving Day, after doing the work of this family, carrying slops, packing coal and wood, etc., she was sent to a neighbor's to assist in doing the dirty work there. For these services she was allowed 3½ cents per week! Ill health, caused by excessive labor, compelled her at last to seek employment with a humane family, who now feed and clothe her liberally, and pay her what she really earns."

—Bureau County is becoming famous for large families. A Mrs. Spratt, in Bureau township, is the mother of twenty-six children: and John T. Petty, near Wyanet, has sixteen children, and the eldest only became of age in June last. Of this number, eleven are boys and five are girls. Three pair of twins are also included in the number, and the parents bid fair to live many years to enjoy the benefits of their farms and the blessings of dutiful children. Mr. Petty is 48, and his wife 42. The family moved to the county from New Jersey in 1847.

—Peoria is surrounded by bluffs in which are inexhaustible veins of coal. There are probably thirty different mines within ten or twelve miles of the city, capable of supplying a city of ten times the population of Peoria, if properly worked. And yet, with all this fuel about them, the people of Peoria are suffering from a serious coal famine. Coal is retailing in the market at 15 and 18 cents a bushel, and on Thursday none could be bought for any price, all that came in being delivered on previous contracts.

—Mr. James Smith, Sr., of Washington, is still missing, and there is no clue to his present whereabouts, or whether he is dead or alive. Mr. Smith's family are still ignorant of the cause of his disappearance, but, we understand, are of the opinion that he is laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, brought on by overwork and loss of sleep, for he had been travelling in his business all the fall, and had lost an average of two nights' sleep a week. The fact that he took less than $100 with him, and sent back more than half of that, dispels any supposition that he has absconded.

—The dedication of the new United Presbyterian Church at Marissa, St. Clair County, will take place Jan. 5, 1872. The Rev. Mr. Crabbe, of St. Louis, will preach the dedication sermon.

—Charles W. Gilbert writes to the Galesburg *Register* that a felon can be cured, if taken at the time it commences to prick or sting, by simply holding the finger from twenty to thirty minutes in spirits of turpentine.

—The Carlinville *Democrat*, in reporting the Macoupin Circuit Court proceedings, and speaking of the indictments made by the grand jury, says: "Among the most important is one vs. Francis Stewart, for neglect of duty as Treasurer of Macoupin County; also one vs. T. L. Loomis, for withholding writings belonging to County Judge; also vs. T. L. Loomis and George H. Holliday, for forgery; and another vs. Thadeus L. Loomis, Isham J. Peebles, and John Yowell, for corruption in office; and also vs. Thadeus L. Loomis, Isham J. Peebles, and others, for conspiracy."

—A large gray wolf was killed near Belvidere last week.

—Mrs. Maggie Kugler, of Rochelle, has recently received from Mr. Isaac DeWitt, of Ottumwa, Iowa, a gift of $100,000. She is the adopted daughter of her benefactor.

—The Belvidere *Standard* says: "Mr. R. Morse, of Cherry Valley, lately made a trip to Lake Koshkonong, in Jefferson County, Wis., and brought back a load of 1,500 pounds of pickerel. These fish were caught through holes in the ice, with hooks, Mr. M. informs us."

—The Sycamore Republican says: "The ordi[illegible]

the capture of horse-thieves, as modified by our last Board of Supervisors, reads as follows: For any thief who has stolen one such animal, $150; for any confederate or associate in such theft, $75; for a thief who has stolen two or more such animals, $200; for any confederate, aider, abettor, or associate in such theft, $75."

—Nature indulged in the freak of twelve ears of corn growing on one stem, last summer, on the farm of Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace, at Empire. The ear in the centre is of the usual size, but the eleven lovingly clustering around it are of dwarfish proportions.

—The remaining members of Company A, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers, held a reunion at Bloomington on Thursday—twenty-four members being present.

—The body of a man was found, a few days since, in an alley in Meredosia, by a resident of the place. The body was that of some stranger, and, up to latest accounts, had not been identified.

—A man calling himself R. B. Rouse has been victimizing Princeton people, by pretending to be an agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, sent out to survey a line of road from Havana northward. He engaged sundry assistants at exorbitant salaries, and finally disappeared, leaving his hotel keeper, livery-stable men, and several others deep mourners. The *Republican* says he was lately husking corn in Walnut, where he got money sufficient to purchase a new suit of clothes, and then started out to play his "little game."

—The Galesburg *Register* says: "Galesburg must have new railroad connections or it will die of slow decay. Exorbitant freights are crushing enterprises here every day, and driving capital from our midst. Mr. Theodore Solover, of Solover & Herrick, is the latest name on the list of new departures. His freights from Chicago to Galesburg are as high, or even higher than, from New York to Chicago. He says it can't be endured, and he removes to Chicago the first of the new year. So, business men of means are going every day, and more are to follow. Every other house in the place is for sale; property is depreciating, and business of all kinds grows worse from year to year."

IOWA.

A man at Davenport, named Defoy, with one of his boys, lives in one part of his house, nicely furnished, and feeds on the fat of the land. He makes his wife and the rest of the children live in an unfurnished part of the dwelling, and won't provide for them the necessaries of life. This, too, when his wife has a child only a few days old.

—A horrible accident recently occurred at Floris, in Davis County, on the Southwestern Road. In a low board shanty, banked up to the windows,—such as are often seen along the railroad line,—lived a man, wife, and two children. At night it took fire and burned to the ground. In the morning the neighbors, none of whom had been aroused by the fire, gathered around. The charred remains of the entire family were found among the ashes.

—The Davenport *Gazette* says that Justice Peters, of that city, is the "great marrier of the State." He has been Justice seven years, and has united 908 couples, and is devoutly praying for two more to make the round thousand.

—Mills County has 6 feet 10 inches of 23-year-old young man, who doesn't know whether he has stopped growing yet or not.

—The Taylor House, at Keokuk, was sold at Sheriff's sale on Tuesday last, for $7,274. Mr. Hardis, of the Laclede House, was the purchaser.

—Watson's fine new business block, at Vinton, was burned on Sunday last, involving a loss of $40,000.

—The first passenger train on the Burlington & Southwestern Railway went through to Bloomfield and Moulton on Saturday. Moulton is 100 miles from Burlington, and from Bloomfield to Moulton the trains of the Southwestern will pass over the North Missouri Road.

WISCONSIN.

Cedar posts, telegraph poles, and railroad ties are legal tender in Sturgeon Bay this winter.

—The Door County *Advocate* says great difficulty is experienced in distributing the relief supplies in the town of Brussels, on account of the scarcity of teams.

—The Wausau *Pilot* says supplies are going into the woods at an astonishing rate. It is estimated that over 20 tons were shipped for the different camps during the first three days of last week.

—The new store of the Peshtigo Company is up on the old foundation, and inclosed.

—Mr. E. H. Strong, one of the early settlers of Janesville, died on Thursday evening.

INDIANA.

Messrs. Haskell and Barker, of Michigan City, offer to sink an artesian well near their car factory, if the corporation will appropriate $100 to purchase a cistern,—the compensation being its use in case of fire.

—During the last six months, Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, has come into possession of its part of the estate of the late John C. Baldwin, of Orange, N. J., amounting to $28,000. This money is now at interest in secure investments, and, by direction of the testator, its income is to be used in assisting promising young men who are struggling against poverty to get an education in Wabash College; the recipients being, by the terms of the will, members of some Evangelical Church that holds the divinity of Christ as taught in the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

—John S. Freeman, formerly Treasurer of Elkhart County, died at Goshen, Dec. 21, aged 58 years.

MICHIGAN.

The citizens of Lowell and vicinity have organized a joint stock company, called the Lowell Horse and Agricultural Association, with a capital of $30,000.

—The people of Kalamazoo think they have the best public schools in that State. Among their regulations are the following: "Children are never turned out together upon the play-grounds at recess, but physical exercises in the school-rooms at stated periods are had. Pupils are forbidden to assemble about the school building until 25 minutes before the commencement of school. In the lower primary grades there are physical exercises every half hour, at which time the air of the room is changed by throwing open doors and windows. The exercises for the lowest grade is two hours forenoon and afternoon; each ascending grade is 5 minutes longer than the one below it, the session of the high school being two and one half hours. Teachers are always in their rooms 25 minutes before school begins. The system of grading is complete, thorough, and efficient. In the dismissal of 800 to 900 children from the Union Building by the method inaugurated by Superintendent Fraser, there is no confusion, rudeness, or disturbance. One 'school' of small fry is let loose, and, when that disperses, another follows."

MINNESOTA.

Late reports from the pine woods, up the Chippewa are encouraging, representing that a good crop of fine logs is rapidly being gathered.

—The Winona *Republican* says: "A couple of fellows were fined $5 and costs each, before Justice Story, yesterday, for 'putting a head' on a man at the Christmas soiree at the Davenport House. The offence of the unfortunate individual was, that he was guilty of getting up dances on the same night that they had them at the Davenport House, so as to get all the girls to go to his house, thus reducing the Davenport hops to the level of 'stag parties.' It is to be hoped, however, that our social circles will not again be disturbed by any such sanguinary episode as the above."

—Wm. W. Hobbs, of Meeker County, owns a porker that brings down the scales at 784 pounds.

—Some vandal recently entered the grounds of C. A. Prescott, in West St. Paul, and cut down and carried away three beautiful trees, which had received the careful attention of the owner for ten years past. It is supposed they were used for Christmas trees.

—The Lake City Library is now in operation. The library contains 400 volumes,—all new, and selected with great care,—in addition to many of the leading newspapers, magazines, and periodicals of the day. Miss Emma Doughty is librarian.

—The contract for the construction of the Superior & Northwestern Railroad, from Superior City to the Northern Pacific Junction, has been awarded to Captain James Starkey, who will commence operations at once.

—The war between Colonel William Colville and the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad Company has taken another turn at the late term of court held at Red Wing. The damage to the Colonel's land was appraised by the Commissioners at $500, but in the late trial he was awarded $1,600, and bills of indictment have been returned by the grand jury against those who were instrumental in removing his house and its contents from its position on the railroad track.

—Within three months a lively town of some 500 inhabitants has sprung up on the Red River at the point where the Northern Pacific crosses, and which has been named Moorhead, in honor of one of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.

—The diminished volume of water in Cannon River has been replenished by a system of canals, whereby the water of four small lakes is turned into the channel of that stream.

—The Northfield *Standard* advocates the abolition of the system of publishing the delinquent tax lists in the different counties, on the ground that it is useless, a burden on tax-payers, and only tends to encourage the dependency of a class of journals on public patronage.

—Henry Lauper, of Shakopee, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, for causing the death of his wife by negligence, has been sentenced to two years at hard labor in the State Prison (with a choice between that and one year in the county jail, and a fine not to exceed $1,000.)

KANSAS.

Cottonwood Falls has more than doubled in size within half a year.

—Between thirty and forty school houses have been erected in Washington and Republic Counties this season.

—The Rev. J. J. Parker has been appointed Superintendent of the Blind Asylum at Wyandotte—the place rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Uplegraff.

—Colonel Amasa Sprague, brother of Senator Sprague, has taken a one-twelfth interest in the Kansas Central Railroad Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The eighth annual convention of the Ohio Dairymen's Association, will be held in Wellington, Ohio, Jan. 24 and 25, 1872.

—The second annual exhibition of the National Inventors' Association, is being held at Cleveland. It commenced on Dec. 27, and will continue five weeks. One thousand seven hundred entries, representing nearly every State in the Union, have been made. Among the features of the exhibition, are the Faber Talking Machine, the first watch manufactured in America, and the first sewing machine.

—The building in which the International Exhibition is to be held at Vienna in 1873 is to be 3,000 feet long, 680 feet wide, and is to have a cupola 330 feet in diameter. A separate building will be provided for exhibiting machinery, and another for works of art.

—Trenton, N. J., has the largest circular saw in the world. It is twenty-two feet in circumference.

—On the 19th ult., in New Orleans, while the circus of John Robinson was parading the streets, a dray collided with a car on the top of which was a royal tiger. The animal was so greatly frightened by the accident that he ruptured a blood vessel and died in a few minutes.

—The income of Harvard College, last year, was $320,149, $6,363.28 less than its expenses. The deficiency has been made up by a private donation. There are 115 officers of instruction and government, against 99 last year. The total number of students is 1,081, against 1,180 last year. Of the students 619 are undergraduates.

—At a recent fox-hunt in Vermont the fox ate up (!) two of the dogs and frightened the rest away.

—In view of the proposal now before the Quebec Parliament to raise $20,000 to assist in immigration to Canada, the Toronto *Telegraph* inquires: "What is the use of our expending money and effort to bring people here from other countries, when we cannot keep our own people at home?"

—One of the prettiest of Christmas customs is the Norwegian practice of giving, on Christmas Day, a dinner to the birds. On Christmas morning every gable, gate-way, or barn-door is decorated with a sheaf of corn fixed on the top of a tall pole, wherefrom it is intended that the birds shall make their Christmas dinner. Even the peasants will contrive to have a handful set by for this purpose, and what the birds do not eat on Christmas-Day remains for them to finish at their leisure through the winter.

—The New York Historical Society decides that the proper way to pronounce Nashua is Nashuway.

—The newest style of mirrors are framed with wide frames of burnished steel, and the chandeliers are to match of glass and steel, with glass pendants. By gaslight the effect is perfectly dazzling, and many of the new houses being furnished up town have adopted this style.

—It is said that the yak, or grunting ox of Thibet in the Central Park collection, has grunted but once since his arrival in this country. An eccentric gentleman of New York stands by the stall in which the creature is kept for hours at a time almost every day in hopes of hearing him grunt.

—About a year ago a deaf and dumb couple in New Jersey were married. Lately the wife gave birth to a child, and can now both hear and speak. So it is reported.

—Mr. Siemens, the well-known English telegraphist, has invented a photometer, which has proved that light penetrates to a depth of one hundred fathoms below the surface of the sea. Hitherto it has been supposed that thirty fathoms was the farthest depth to which the sun's rays could reach, but an apparatus, of which the main feature is chemically prepared paper, has proved that the sun is more than three times as powerful as was supposed.

—A London surgeon, Dr. Balmanno, has successfully applied the magic lantern to the study of diseases of the skin. A transparent photograph of the skin is taken, and then placed in a magic lantern. A strong hydro-oxygen light casts the picture enlarged on a white sheet, and in this way the smallest details are brought out with astonishing minuteness.

—The editor of the Woodbury (Ky.) *Weekly* has lately interviewed W. L. Floyd, a 78-year old veteran of the war of 1812, and a native Kentuckian, who served in Captain Davidson's company, Colonel Richard Johnson's regiment, in the northwest, against the British and Indians, and was in the battle of the Thames. Mr. Floyd says he was within twenty feet of Tecumseh when the renowned chief fell, and that a messmate of his, named King, shot him. Floyd is a sprightly old man, with a clear, strong memory.

—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* publishes a list of twenty-nine professional jurors who have become nuisances in the Marion County Court.

—A South Leavenworth girl came blushing into the parlor, the other night, and told her father, when he noticed her bloom, that she had been enjoying unseen happiness. The old gentleman supposed she had been praying, and was glad, as he is a pious man; but, instead, the wicked lass had been kissed by her lover in the unlighted hall.

—Retrenchment is the order of the day everywhere. In Leavenworth a Citizen's Reform Committee has reported a plan for the reorganization of the city, by which $28,000 will be saved in the matter of salaries alone. They suggest other reforms, which, if carried out, will reduce their taxation to sixteen mills on the dollar.

—A piece of sassafras wood was found twenty-six feet from the surface of the prairie, while digging the well for a water-tank at Templeton Station, on the LaFayette, Muncie, & Bloomington Railroad, one day last week. The wood was about five inches in length and perhaps half an inch square. It was firmly imbedded in the midst of the hardest kind of hard pan, and shows evidences of having been buried for many scores of years.

—Two Saginaw youths called upon a "sweet girl" and made a rather protracted stay; but when the heavy father came down and threw a pail of water in the stove they took it as a hint that it was time to go, and stood not upon the order of their going.

—The Fort Wayne woman who sued her husband for pay for fourteen years' of service in his household, on the ground that there was a flaw in the marriage ceremony, has been awarded $1,168 by the Allen Circuit Court.

—The Rochester *Democrat* says that by contrivance of the engineer, Seneca Bobbs, of steam fire engine No. 2, of that city, a saving of about three minutes is accomplished in the hitching of the horses to the engine and hosecart in case of a fire-alarm. A cord from the sleeping room leads down into the stable, and is attached by a spring to a movable door in front of the stall, the hay-rack and oat bin being at the side. In case of a fire-alarm the cord is pulled, the stall door opens, and the horses rush out and take their places, the engine horses on each side of the pole, and the hose-cart horse in his position. It is a race between the men and these intelligent animals to see who can get to the post of duty first. The horses generally win.

—The New Haven *Palladium* says: "The schooner Madison Holmes, Captain Baylis, is loading at Belle Dock for Key West with a cargo of leaf tobacco. The vessel is employed by Hartford parties at $100 a month. The tobacco will not be discharged, but on arriving at its destination the vessel will lay at anchor for one or two months while the sweating process of curing is going on, simply removing the hatches in the morning and replacing them at night. It is stated that the year or two required to sweat tobacco in this climate can be accomplished in as many months there; also that the air gives the tobacco the peculiar flavor of genuine Havana.

PERSONAL.

Miss Carrie Cain is Acting Adjutant General of Kansas.

—Joe Jefferson's Orange Island promises a yield of nearly two hundred barrels of oranges this season. The crop is being shipped to St. Louis.

—General Lee's birthday, Jan. 19, will be celebrated at Lexington, Virginia. A memorial address will be delivered by General Jubal A. Early.

—Sol. Smith Russell, who travelled with and made faces for the Berger family of Swiss Bell-Ringers, was baptized recently in the Episcopal Church at Canton, Miss., and he contemplates studying for the ministry. Not long ago he was in Kentucky singing, "If ever I cease to love."

—A good deal has been said in a half humorous, half contemptuous, vein of the fashion which certain gentlemen have of writing the middle name in full. This much may be said in favor of the practice, that it has at least classical authority, as witness, Messrs. M. Tullius Cicero, Q. Horace Flaccus, T. Livy Patavinus, P. Virgil Maro, and C. Julius Cæsar.

—Bergh writes a card to deny that he is in favor of recognizing the hyena as a brother. He wants the animal to have more liberty, in a cage of increased strength. "A weekly paper," says Mr. Bergh, "has attempted to impute to the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the consequences resulting from unlocking this untamable animal, rendered more so by the unnecessary treatment it was receiving, and naively recommends Mr. Barnum to hold him amenable. Mr. Barnum is both too sagacious and kind-hearted to pursue any such course as the frothy, pink-tinted weekly in question proposes."

—The Princess Engalitscheff, of Russia, is about to appear at the Italian Opera House at Moscow, as the Signorina Angeli. Two other Russian Princesses are already on the stage—the Princess Narischkine, who is singing at Copenhagen, and the Princess Matschinson, who has recently appeared in London.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Watch No. 1894, Stem Winder—bearing trade mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Co. (Giles, Wales & Co.), has been carried by me six months, its total variation from mean time being eight seconds.—H. COTTRELL, 128 Front street, N. Y.

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.—"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." A single trial of the syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

MARRIED.

SHAW—ELLISON—By the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, at the pastor's residence, 204 West Van Buren-st., December 28, Fred. A. Shaw, and Miss Clara E. Ellison, both of Chicago.

HAPP—SWEENY—In Lafargeville, N. Y., December 18, by the Rev. L. P. Ford, George Happ, of Oswego, and Miss Julia Sweeny, of Chicago.

HILLIS—KNIGHTS—At the residence of the bride's father, 870 Indiana-av., December 28, by the Rev. J. S. Sweeney of Paris, Ky., Mr. David F. Hillis and Miss Nora T. Knights, daughter of Darius Knights, Esq. No cards.

McINTOSH—LUM—At the residence of N. S. Cobb, Esq., East Cleveland, December 28 by the Rev. F. E. Twitchell, L. G. McIntosh, and Miss Ida G. Lum, daughter of S. C. Lum, Esq., of Chicago.

BAILEY—CHAPMAN—In this city by the Rev. Father Reardon, of St. James' Church, John Bailey, of St. Paul, Minn., and Miss Mary Chapman, of Chicago.

DIED.

BERGHOLTZ—Of childbirth, December 16, last, after a severe illness of four days, at the farm Stensborg, Jasper County Mo., Mrs. C. F. Bergholtz, née Simon.

The funeral took place on the 12th of December, at Mr. J. B. LaForce's beautiful private burial ground, near Carthage. The services were performed by Rev. J. S. Seibold, of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Bergholtz was born in Hamburg, Germany, of English parents, lived in England for a number of years, and then came to this country with her husband, about two years ago. She resided some time in Chicago, and is kindly remembered by many who formed her acquaintance while here. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her, and was dearly loved by her husband, who very severely feels the grief brought upon him by the loss of his amiable wife.

TOOKER—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. James R. Gross, 755 Michigan-av., Rev. Manly Tooker, of Rochester, N. Y., aged 72 years.

EXCELL—Dec. 24, after a long illness, Emily Excell, wife of Robert Excell, in her 45th year.

SMITH—At Dundee, Kane County, Illinois, on the 16th inst., Charles Smith, Esq., in the 91st year of his age, and father of James A. Smith, one of Chicago's earliest settlers.

Mr. Smith was born in the State of Maine, but settled in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1800, at which time that country was the "Far West" to New England. He removed to Illinois in 1850, and has always taken a lively interest in the development and welfare of this beautiful country. He was really a gentleman of the old school, and being a profound scholar, a great reader, and gifted with an extraordinary memory, his capacious and well-cultivated mind, which retained its full vigor till the hour of his death, was richly stored with useful knowledge. Practising even-handed justice to all men, and being naturally amiable and genial in disposition, he died as he had lived, without an enemy and beloved by all.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STORE, (FIRST floor and basement), 40x80, on Madison-st., corner of alley near Wabash-av. AYRES & ZOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A DESIRABLE office. MANHATTAN S. M. COMPANY, 300 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE, ABOUT 12x25 feet, light on three sides, with closet, gas fixtures, tables, chairs, and stove. Will be rented till May, 1872, or 1873. MANHATTAN S. M. COMPANY, 300 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NO. 389 SOUTH STATE-ST. A brick store and dwelling overhead, together or separate. Enquire in rear of building, up stairs.

TO RENT—THE OFFICE JUST VACATED BY the Bank of Montreal, on Randolph-st., next the Fidelity Safe Depository. Inquire of THOMAS B. BRYAN.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 243 AND 245 VAN Buren-st. Building, containing store and rooms above. No. 722 Madison-st., only $70 per month. Rents collected. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—789 WABASH-AV.—PARLORS AND basement, now occupied by "Blue Line" and other railroad offices. Rooms well arranged for offices or other business. Apply on premises. A. WALLINGFORD.

TO RENT—49 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST. BASEment, nice and new; just being finished. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—FLOOR ON SOUTH SIDE. INquire at 721 State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES on Michigan-av., tenements on Shurtleff-av.; also front parlor on Wabash-av. SIMEON MEARS, 600 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A nice two-story frame house, convenient to steam and horse cars, fine view of lake, modern conveniences, and laundry, store and coal room underneath, to a family without children, in consideration of boarding a family of three. No objection to a few other boarders. Apply at 68 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE on West Monroe-st., fronting Jefferson Park, 12 to 14 rooms. Rent $150 per year. Cars to suit. Furniture mostly new, and for sale at a bargain. Very desirable. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, No. 256 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING HOUSES OR stores to rent can have them rented and their rents collected by calling at the real estate and house renting agency of D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE ON Twenty-fifth-st., near Wabash-av., 6 rooms besides three closets, pantry, &c., with all modern improvements, and elegantly furnished; immediate possession; will rent to May, '73. Only first-class responsible parties need apply. CHAS. G. AUSTIN, 571 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Wabash-av., north of Harmon court, 9 rooms. Will be rented to May 1, 1873, and immediate possession given. Suitable for business, being the best locality on Wabash-av., and only half the price paid for same sized house three doors south. Only responsible parties dealt with. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 571 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED 6-ROOM cottage, 828 Pratt-place, between Hoyne and Leavitt, Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR two gentlemen at 154 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR at cheap rent. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, WITH OR without steam power, to a good tenant. HOFFMAN & CO., 27 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 511 Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND ITS Destruction," a full and complete history of Chicago, her past, present, and future; with graphic scenes, incidents, and full details of the disaster, by Geo. P. Upton and J. W. Sheahan, editors of The Chicago Tribune, with nearly 500 pages, and 50 illustrations; 20 copies of this book selling to one of any other published in English or German; it is now ready for delivery. Send $1 for outfit and choice of territory. UNION PUBLISHING CO, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $12 A DAY ARE BEing made by all canvassers, of either sex, with Linington's Combination Needle-Box and Portmonnaie; one agent sells 36 in five hours; another 72 in a day and a half; another 144 in less than a day; another 6 in one house, etc., etc. Everybody buys them at sight. Send 50 cents for sample and circular, or call at 59 West Monroe-st., Chicago. C. M. LININGTON.

AGENTS WANTED—$200 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$12 TO $24 A DAY, IN every county in the United States, to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Champion Block Plane, and the best Knife Cleaner in the market. J. W. BROWN & CO., 46 School-st., Boston, Mass.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000, IN A manufacturing and wholesale business established in Chicago in 1865; good custom. Address W S, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPItal of $15,000 or $20,000 in an old-established distillery and wholesale liquor business in Chicago, now in operation. Address, with name of applicant, DISTILLER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$5,000 TO $10,000—AN honest man, with this amount, is desirous of obtaining an interest in an established manufacturing or wholesale business. All communications treated in confidence, but no notice taken of any unless the kind of business is stated. Address LOOMIS, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 to take charge of a New York branch hardware house in this city; only those of experience and capital need address HARDWARE, box 1777, New York City.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS, MUST be south of Van Buren, north of Twelfth, and east of Loomis; West Side. Rent not to exceed $8 or $12 per month. Address WILLIAM, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR A basement and wareroom and a workshop with power. Address P. D. KENDRICK, 79 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping, on West Side. Address, stating location and price, ROOMS, Tribune office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURban lots, located in the midst of fine improvements, for a good farm. STOREY & GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, IN exchange for 160 acres of choice land near the railroad in Kansas, and balance in cash. G. E. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PALMER'S ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS will reopen Jan. 2. Call for a circular at 20 Prairie-av., north of Twenty-third-st.

PORTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLlege, 663 Wabash-av., Chicago. Intelligent young men and ladies wanted to learn and engage in the telegraphing business. Evening sessions re-open Tuesday, Jan. 2.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 120 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY INFORMATION OF A BOX of papers, the property of C. E. Eaton, given to some expressman at the [illegible] of C. [illegible] Young, will be suitably rewarded. BROWN & BORNER, 120 Michigan-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—E. H. BOWEN'S SON, 18 CENTRE av., [illegible] [illegible] possession monthly payments [illegible] 6-room cottage and lot, Noble-st., near Thirty-ninth-st. Only $2,400. Very cheap.

The best vacant lot, [illegible] very nice, on Clybourne-place, east of Lincoln-st. Will take good vacant lots in part payment.

One-story cottage and lot on Catharine-st., near Lincoln. Only $1,800. The cheapest place in Chicago. It is nice neighborhood. Don't fail to go and see it, you who want to buy a good place for much less than it is worth.

One-story cottage and lot on Butterfield-st., [illegible] Twenty-sixth. Only $1,800—about one-third cash.

A good 2-story cottage and nice new barn for two teams, 20-foot lot, near paved street, east of Centre-av. Only $1,600, cash. Great sacrifice.

A nice 4-room cottage and lot on Hoyne-st., near corner of Polk and Centre-av. Only $1,600—part cash. The lot alone is worth the price.

Oakley-st., near Fulton, east front, 25-foot lot and nice 5-room cottage, only $1,500. Great bargain. Only $1,600—$1,000 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.

Indiana-st., corner Oakley-av., very nice cottage and lot. Only $1,600. Easy terms.

Fourth-av., corner Diller, new cottage and lot. Only $1,200. Easy payments.

Harris-st., near Hubbard and Lincoln, 3-room cottage and lot. Only $1,000—half cash, balance easy.

Harrison-st., 2d lot, east of Centre-av., good 4-room house and lot, street paved. Choice. Only $3,000—one-third cash.

And many other good and cheap places, with possession May 1, in South and West Divisions.

FOR SALE—BY WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO, 90 East Washington-st.:
Michigan-av., 120 feet, near South Water-st.
Michigan-av., 40x125 feet, near Randolph-st.
Michigan-av., 94x150, corner River-st.
Dearborn-st., 45x100, near Washington-st.
Dearborn-st., 23x100, near Washington-st.
Washington-st., 40x180, near Wells-st.
Washington-st., 20x180, east of Franklin.
Washington-st., 20x180, near Franklin.
Washington-st., corner of Wells, 45x80.
Clark-st., 75x100, near VanBuren.
Clark-st., 45x100, near Polk.
Clark-st., near Randolph, 50x100 feet.
North Clark-st., 50x150, south of Erie.
North Clark-st., 40x151, near Schiller.
North State-st., 25x100 feet, corner of Indiana.
North State-st., 50x100, near Erie.
Superior-st., 50x100, near Cass, north front.
Superior-st., 125x100, east of Sinclair.
Superior-st., 50x100, east of Cass, south front.
Superior-st., 200x100, near Jefferson.
Madison-st., 25x100, near Aberdeen.
Madison-st., corner of Oakley, 41 feet.
Michigan-st., 25x150 feet, corner of Dearborn-st.
Fourth-av., 25x100 feet, with building.
Michigan-st., 25x100 feet, east of Dearborn.

A large list of cheap lots for sale in the three divisions of the city, to which we call the attention of laboring men and those having small means. Liberal terms will be given.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR PEORIA, NEAR MADISON, $125 per foot; on Peoria, near Madison, $160 per foot; 24x100 on Madison, near Peoria; 25x100 on Madison, near a bargain; 66x100, Madison near Ann; 50x150, on Madison near Halsted; 50x150, on Washington near Union; 25x100, on Madison, near Halsted; 50x80 corner Harrison and Wells-sts; 33x80, Franklin, near Madison; 132x150, on Canal near Washington. Choice residences in the West Division. The above property will all be explained by calling on D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS CORNER—OF the offers thus far made for the few lots which I proposed selling, two have been accepted, and contracts exchanged, including the Clark-st. property, opposite the Court House. An offer of $1,250 per foot for 40x80 feet, northeast corner Madison and Wells, I decline, wishing to sell only 40x70 feet on the corner, so as to reserve at least ten feet on Wells-st. as a side entrance or show window on Wells-st. for the inside 40x60 feet on Madison-st. With this reserve, will close the latter for $100,000, granting long credits at low interest for half the amount. Party walls contracted and building. The property if improved will produce remunerative rents. THOS. B. BRYAN, Fidelity Safe Depository.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—PARK-AV. CORNER of Hoyne-st., 130x124 feet; terms to suit; 40x120 feet corner of Milwaukee-av. and Union-st., packing-house, &c.; titles perfect. Apply to owner, JOHN C. RICHBERG, Room 5 Lind Block, corner Randolph and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT BLICK HOUSE, 1,142 Michigan-av., with lot 30x180 feet, with about $5,000 furniture; will be sold at a bargain, and good time given. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIVE YEARS TIME, with 6 per cent interest; convenient to horse cars, churches, schools, &c.; to parties purchasing who will build immediately, no cash payment required. FRED. L. FAKE CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE VERY COMMODIOUS HOUSE No. 148 Thirty-first-st., has 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and built by owner for his own use; lot 200 feet to alley, with good barn; terms easy. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NON-RESIDENT HAS ORdered me to close out immediately, at such prices as can be obtained in the market, the following list of property, viz.: Houses and lots [illegible] [illegible] Washington-av., a lot 20x100, corner Halsted and Mather-sts.; a lot 100x115, on Polk-st., near Halsted; a lot 130x115 on Ewing-st., near Halsted. Please examine and send me an offer immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, 466 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a.m.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MADison-st. 8 cottages on Harrison-st.; 1 on Hubbard, Rucker, Jackson, and 1 on Western and Campbell-avs. Choice lot on Washington-st. 25x150. Choice lot on 15 Ashland-av. Choice lot on Van Buren, Van Buren, Monroe, Wilcox, Madison, Hubbard-sts., Campbell, Western, and Ogden-avs. Also choice lots on Campbell Park. CAMPBELL & BROTHERS, 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOT—150 FEET ON THE South Branch, near Halsted, by 170 feet deep; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS CORNER OF THIRTY-first and Quinn-sts., near Halsted. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST.—25x125 FEET, SOUTH front, on Madison-st., near Franklin. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WELLS-ST.—50x120 FEET, NORTHwest corner of Wells st. and Charles-place. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST.—24x100 FEET ON VanBuren-st., between Wells and Franklin. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house of 10 rooms and lot 25x124 feet, No. 732 West Lake-st., near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50x172 FEET, WEST front, on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS stone front house and lot on Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. Particulars given by SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50x110 FEET TO A THIRTY-FOOT alley, east front, on Morgan-st., between Carroll-place and Union-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—20 acres on Egan-av., corner of Kinkead, near new cotton manufactory. Suitable for any manufacturing purpose. Will divide into five-acre lots. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—PAYING 17 PER CENT RENT, being two houses and lot corner Coolidge and Centre-av.; will all be sold for $4,500 if taken this week. AYRES & ZOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IF ANY ONE WANTS A LOT OR house and lot, on easy terms, or monthly payments, he can get them at low prices of GEORGE H. TESS, 63 South Desplaines-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE CHANCE FOR INVESTment—we are offering lots only four miles from the Court House, on high ground, near the new boulevard for one-half their value. If you wish to own a home come and see us. STOREY & GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR Chicago property, a fine, nearly new residence with two lots, centrally situated in a town two hours ride from the city, north. See GEO. W. PERRY, Real Estate Agent, 202 West Madison-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN AT BARRINGton—For $2,600, seven acres of high, rich land, fenced in; five lots with fruit trees, grapevines, shrubbery, &c., &c.; house frame, wing 14x18, cellar, 14x28, barn 28x38, wagon-house shed, two wells with pump, one cistern with pump. Improvements cost more than the price asked for the premises. The owner has gone to Iowa to live on his farm, and offers the above at a sacrifice. Also one house and lot cheap. Terms, one third down, balance in one and two years. Address WM. HOWARTH, Barrington, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—SPENDID BARGAIN—GOOD NEW house, 6 rooms, 3 closets, well, cistern, and barn. Lot 220x400. Elegantly set with shrubbery and fruit trees. Best location in city; worth $3,000. Also, 40 acres choice fruit farm, partly improved; half mile from city. The above will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for farm in Michigan. Location 60 miles east St. Louis; country perfectly healthy. Address J. W. HENWOOD, Fernandy, Marion County, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; counsel free; newspaper notice avoided. Address P. O. Box 219, Chicago.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport; loans, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

NURSE—MRS. M. H. SCHOFIELD, NO. 3 COTtage place, West Side.

TEAMS—A BIG WINTER JOB—ANY PARties having horses and carts desirous of taking a contract for immediately excavating from 10,000 to 20,000 yards of clay on one of the slips west of Reuben-st., near Twenty-second-st., please call, or address E. R. GARD, 15 North Clinton-st.; residence, 75 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, CAST-OFF clothing, and miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, 192 South Wells-st. you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OR WOMEN TO INvest $1.00, by which can be made $12.00 per week. Samples 25 cents. 127 West Madison-st., up stairs, Room 2.

WANTED—20,000 GOOD BRICK FOR BUILDing. J. B. & S. N. WALLER, 5 Third-av.

WANTED—WROUGHT AND CAST IRON IN large and small quantities; also metals and old safes. Address BEVAN & GIBBS, 102 Third-av.

WANTED—ABOUT 100,000 OLD BRICKS THAT have been cleaned up. Will pay fair price. Address C. LE BEAU, 252 Fulton-st., West Side.

PARTIES WHO ARE IN WANT OF ANYONE to remove debris from burnt localities, either by contract or otherwise, can hear of a competent person by addressing W. K. Tribune office or calling at Grand Hotel, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between 1 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE, OLD paper, rags and metals at 5 West Madison-st. Branch 161 East Twenty-second-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY THE BEST, GROVER & BAKER'S NEW improved shuttle, lock-stitch sewing machine; also, Grover & Baker's celebrated elastic stitch machines. Lower prices than any other first-class machine; more attachments; easy monthly payments. Salesroom 58 West Randolph-st. and 182 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash, at South Side Office, 187 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. B. WILKINS, formerly 132 Desplaines-st., now 33 South Desplaines-st. and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given to payment if desired.

SAVE $5. BUY THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWing machine. The best in the world. Price, $45. Warranted for five years. Sold on monthly payments. Salesroom, 273 West Madison-st. City and Western agents wanted.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, J. W. Wilkins, formerly 132 Desplaines, now 33 South Desplaines-st. and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on monthly installments, and work given to payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. E. Nichols, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments and work given to payment when desired.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINE—THE COMplete knitter. Call and examine, and send for circular and samples of work. [illegible] & WOOD-HEAD, General Agents, [illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WEST[illegible] book and shoe house, who has experience and is acquainted with [illegible] trade [illegible]. Address, with references [illegible], Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A MAN TO [illegible] CHARGE OF [illegible] Drug [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] WATER, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—200 YOUNG MEN in the country to sell groceries by sample. Address UNION PURCHASING AGENCY, Chicago.

WANTED—EVERY MAN LOOKING FOR EMployment to call and examine our new corn sheller. Shells 6 bushels per hour; retails at $1; rights free; good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 128 West Madison-st., Room 15.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN HAVing an established trade in Missouri, to sell goods by sample for a Philadelphia jobbing house; must be thoroughly acquainted with the hosiery, notions, and white goods business. Address, giving full particulars of experience, etc., CHALFANT, COX & CO., Philadelphia.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO JOB PRINTERS—NONE need apply who understand their business thoroughly. DUNLOP, WILLIAMS & CO., 42 [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] ROOFERS. APPLY corner Nineteenth-st. and [illegible], Factory and [illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE, or else some one to adopt [illegible] old. Address W M G, Tribune office [illegible]

WANTED—A LADY CLERK WHO IS CAPABLE of keeping books and writes a good hand and can make herself generally useful with customers in a general store. Good references required. Address W. H. JOHNSON, Champaign County, Ill.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL work in a small family; good references required. Apply at 200 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 183 Park-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, OR Swedish girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 1362 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 829 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. References required. Apply at [illegible] West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD to do light work and take care of children. Apply at 198 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL ABOUT 14 years old, to assist in housework. Apply at 316 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A BOOKKEEPER, bill clerk, or shipping clerk; writes a good hand; can furnish Excellent references. Address, for one week, Box 1009, Niles, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, OR bookkeeper, by an A 1 accountant of experience, and with best city references. Would be able to loan considerable money on satisfactory security. Address LOU, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SALESMAN, OF 8 years experience, in the Western States, in wholesale grocery and tea trade, and wholesale liquor trade; tea trade last engaged in, and preferred. Best city reference, A 1. Address B J, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A BRICK BURNER, by a 7 years' experienced hand, by contract or by the day. Apply by post, J P R, 340 Butterfield-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STEAM SAW MILL, CENTRALLY LOCATED, in the city of Indianapolis, will clear $1,500 per month. Capable of sawing 22,000 feet of walnut lumber per day. Mill in good running order. Terms easy. Address at once. G. MONROE, Walnut Street Hotel, Cincinnati, O.

A CONFECTIONERY STORE, WITH OYSTER rooms attached, for sale. Reason for selling, going to leave the city. Inquire at 28 Wabash-av.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS yard in good order, capacity of 50,000 per day. Address MILTON BLANCHARD, Waukegan, Wis.

CROCKERY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP. Owner must leave the city. Inquire at 721 State-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, on easy terms, located on a first-class corner; stock and fixtures new; four years' lease of first and second floors. Call on or address PHYSICIAN, 1,086 State-st., up stairs.

FLOUR MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Valuable interest in two large flour mills with water and one steam—located on railroads in the best cities of Iowa; water supply inexhaustible; connecting railroads afford low freights to Chicago markets. Address W. H. RICE, Room 4, 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACturers—The entire business of the S. W. V. [illegible] for sale on the most favorable terms; 300 to 500 men are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about $500,000 per annum, which business might be doubled by giving judicious credits. The undersigned, having devoted 20 years of his life entirely to the promotion of the business, and being desirous of retiring, wishes to realize, improve his health and obtain a [illegible] rest, has declining years and desires leaving his successors a business which the Boiler Ink has paralled in the country. For further information inquire of or address F. W. GATES, President, Office, Canal-st., Chicago.

MACHINE SHOP AT MILWAUKEE FOR SALE—[illegible] horse-power; two buildings; [illegible] the best manufacturing business. For details apply to Milwaukee Iron [illegible], Milwaukee.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING BASEMENT saloons, for sale, in the South Side. Cheap for cash, or will trade for improved [illegible] real estate, cor. Twenty-second-st.

RARE AND EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR SALE—Café de l'Europe, on Madison-st., between Dearborn and State, opposite late McVicker's Theater. Apply to PAUL SOBOLESKI, 126 West Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, 16 hands high, 1,350 lb in weight, with four black legs, warranted sound and kind; also a bay mare, 7 years old, 16 hands high, weight 1,250 lb, warranted sound, kind, and true, with plenty of strength; to be seen at the Farmers' Home, and Milwaukee-av. Call to buy the property of a farmer.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—20 COAL DUMP carts and 20 harness for the same, in first class order; also horses fit for the business. [illegible] 2 large express wagons and [illegible] street. Apply at [illegible] YOUNG, Stearns' Block, corner Wentworth-av. and Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED another shipment of pony sleighs, four passenger square box and [illegible] [illegible], also several Portland styles, all first-class work, of our own make; also express wagons, just the thing for business men. Call at 237 Wabash-av. PEMBROKE, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—HORSES—TWENTY (20) HEAVY horses at PATRICK'S AVENUE STABLES, No. 764 Michigan-av.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN CHICAGO TO buy business wagons, open and top buggies, sleighs, harness, blankets, whips, &c., is at the Chicago Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, 147 Michigan-av., lake front.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY; will pay cash. Inquire at 8[illegible] Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN PRAIrie and Calumet-avs.—Furnished rooms, with fire, gas, full or partial board. [illegible]

235 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO NICE furnished rooms with board for gents and wife, or single gents, in new brick block.

506 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRABLE front rooms, furnished, with board; also a room, suitable for two persons. Reference exchanged.

WANTED—EVERY ONE TO KNOW THAT good board can be had at the Merchants' European Hotel, 74 Washington-st. Board $5 per [illegible].

WEBER HOUSE, 84 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST class board. House newly furnished. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS, ON SOUTH Side, for gentleman and wife. Will furnish rooms and pay good price for good board. Address, giving terms and particulars, B, 36 409 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND single gentleman, parlor and two bedrooms on first or second floor. Terms not to be very high, as a liberal price will be paid; on the South Side. Address J. F. REDMOND, 102 Twenty-fourth-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN ON THE WEST Side. Address, stating terms and accommodations, C D, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE AND STATIONARY power, Circular, Gang, and Muley saws, saw mills, Drummond's grinding machines, and Mills, &c., [illegible]. COLLINS BATON, Agent, 78 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines and sawmills, Dupuis & Woodworth's planers, etc. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and morticing machines at Chicago. [illegible] NORTHROP, Agent.

C. S. B. COOPER & CO. OFFICE 53 AND 55 West Randolph-st. Manufacturers and dealers in Portable Engines, of all sizes, Circular, Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—ONE 14x24, ONE 12x20, ONE 12x16, two 10x20, one 10x14 [illegible] all good; stationary engines; also, a full stock of portable engines. WM. McGREGOR, 21 South Canal-st.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn-stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grain Barn Baker's Seed-separating Machine, corn shellers, &c. Manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 77 Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND CIRCUlar saw-mill, suitable for saw mill, all complete [illegible] fitted up with pulleys, shafting and boiler also, engine and tubular boiler. Address, stating price, and description of [illegible] and [illegible], C. A. F. FEW, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DEC. 21, A SMALL BROWN PONY, STAR in forehead, heavy tail, [illegible] [illegible]. Finder will be well rewarded by returning to 11 South Jefferson-st.

LOST—ON CHRISTMAS DAY, A MEMORANdum book with letters. Finder is requested to return to [illegible] for $30, and no questions to be asked [illegible] [illegible] West Madison-st.

LOST—A MINK BOA, DURING A walk [illegible] on Washington, [illegible] South Water, Clark, and Wells-sts. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of [illegible] Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—[illegible] [illegible] 2, 3 and 4 [illegible] [illegible] latest and most approved [illegible] the great thirty days below [illegible] to make room for [illegible] [illegible] PEMBROKE, SHAW [illegible]

FOR SALE—BRICK MACHINE [illegible] cash, or will take part [illegible] H. RENS, 16 South Desplaines [illegible]

FOR SALE—A NOTARY [illegible] Crescent making the most [illegible] sell under cost. Address [illegible]

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A SUPERIOR [illegible] dwelling, all rooms with [illegible] Hoyne and Jackson [illegible] [illegible] 500 H. H. [illegible] [illegible]

TO LEASE—A RESIDENCE [illegible] in all parts of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Madison-st.

PARIS.

[illegible] Condition of the State of France.

[illegible] Sentiment on the Subject of [illegible] Form of Government.

Probabilities in Favor of Some Kind of a Republic.

[illegible] Questions of Education, Free Trade, and Army Reorganization.

[illegible] Correspondence. [illegible] Nov. 27.

[illegible] passed in our [illegible] last fifteen [illegible] [illegible] war, [illegible] your [illegible] that [illegible] believe [illegible] begot [illegible] fenced [illegible] [illegible] finally [illegible] tran[illegible] [illegible] years tell your city is already arising radiant, [illegible] of life than before. As Nero [illegible] Rome to rebuild it more splendidly, [illegible] be said that you had burned yourself in order to rise with greater [illegible] from your ashes. You have [illegible] for several weeks the center [illegible], on account of your frightful [illegible] and now they are speaking only of [illegible] on account of your speedy rebuilding [illegible] between our respective cities, which [illegible] near being swept from the earth [illegible] during the same year, there is a sort [illegible] fellow-feeling of misfortune, which [illegible] Paris to specially occupy itself with [illegible] of all the American cities which [illegible] dedicated to France by the association [illegible] the past.

FRANCE REVIVING.

[illegible] you are gradually reviving, but [illegible] ly. Order, that prime necessity of [illegible], now prevails here. Our institutions, [illegible] and roughly outlined, in their [illegible] are assuming form. Our physical [illegible] ruins are removing. We do not [illegible] what will become of us, or whether [illegible] be monarchists or republicans, [illegible] hope the latter; but the year, far [illegible] it, can hardly end before the legislature [illegible] on this subject has begun, and [illegible] right with it a solution, at least for a [illegible] beyond all else, France wants a government.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN FRANCE.

[illegible] to my opinion, this is the real [illegible] feeling here: The great body of the [illegible], including even the rich people, are [illegible] neither republicans nor anti-republicans, neither absolutists nor anti-absolutists, [illegible] monarchists nor anti-monarchists. [illegible] commotions, misfortunes, and disasters of all kinds have been experienced by [illegible] during the last century, owing to the [illegible] blunders of all parties, that no [illegible] has preserved any credit. We [illegible] either faith in, nor love for, any one [illegible]. If a man of royal or plebeian blood, [illegible] which, were to appear to us to be [illegible] firm, and of great possibilities, [illegible] would be his. But one such man has [illegible], and that is Theirs. 75 years old, [illegible] has gone to him. He rules, and manages everything. [illegible] Unfortunately, he is very old, and those [illegible] around him are as old as he is. The [illegible] imperialists, monarchists, and [illegible] appreciate this old age, and [illegible] assaults on him to gain his [illegible] the skilful and stout man and [illegible] ape; with patriotism equalled [illegible] sagacious, perceiving danger and [illegible] it—he stands firm against all, [illegible] at all things, with immense capacity, [illegible] much common sense, ability, feline [illegible] dexterity, and political science in [illegible] manifold phases. But, unhappily, [illegible] can take from him his 75 years, and [illegible] the trouble.

[illegible] month, perhaps even before you [illegible] this letter, a Parliamentary [illegible] will have begun. The monarchical [illegible] which is losing strength every day in [illegible] still more than in the Assembly, is [illegible] not so much to overthrow the republic, [illegible] because they cannot, as to leave it an [illegible] situation, and to maintain the [illegible] provisional—that is to say, a sort of [illegible] which is neither fish nor flesh, neither [illegible] nor monarchical. But France is sick of this expedient, [illegible] wants a solution, and when our [illegible] sincerely wants something, it must [illegible], or there will be a general break-[illegible].

THE COMING GOVERNMENT.

[illegible] will this solution be? If, as I do, [illegible] daily enabled to, owing to my friendships with persons in all parties, [illegible] hear every side, you would hear everywhere hopes, pretendedly patriotic, but [illegible] nearly all based on interested motives. [illegible] old servant of the empire, dreaming of the return of his crosses, his salary, [illegible] says: "We shall have the empire [illegible]." An old noble, who has dreamed of the restoration of the privileges of his [illegible] during the ninety years that he [illegible] in the world, says: "The Count [illegible] Chambord, Henry the Fifth, the King," [illegible] legitimists of the old school call him, [illegible] at Versailles within a year, at the [illegible], and will be crowned as soon as they are rebuilt, and will be crowned by the Pope at Notre Dame." [illegible] whose father was Minister of [illegible] France under Louis Philippe, and [illegible] to succeed him, says, "The Count [illegible] or at least, the Duke d'Aumale, [illegible] General of the Kingdom, like [illegible] Louis Philippe, will be at the [illegible] on the Elysee in six months, [illegible] number of Peers and of Deputies." [illegible] which seems the most likely to me is, [illegible] every division of monarchical parties, [illegible] salvation of the republic. They [illegible] with it with all their petty selfish, interested hopes, and their [illegible]; but it occupies the ground—it [illegible], and will remain there, I believe, [illegible] than its enemies think. Not [illegible], as I said when I began, is more [illegible] that it is anything else; no, it is [illegible] the republic exists, and nothing [illegible] to take its place presents itself. It [illegible] government, which is logical, and [illegible] whatever may be said, is very well [illegible] our changeable temperament, [illegible] both daily, and has on its side all [illegible] really educated. Therefore it is [illegible] it has the best chance to live. [illegible] kind of a republic? That is harder [illegible]. We have before us an infinite [illegible] of systems,—yours, our old one, [illegible], and that of old Rome. There [illegible] and Utopian plans, and such a [illegible] of differing ideas, systems, and [illegible] that it is impossible to say what [illegible] from this chaos.

THE ASSEMBLY.

[illegible] as possible, the Assembly, without [illegible] declaring itself the representative of the people, but taking the same [illegible] as if it were, will probably declare [illegible] permanent. But, as it must, in some [illegible] that public sentiment which [illegible] "You cannot perpetuate [illegible] here; we have not entrusted to [illegible] giving us a constitution," it will extricate itself from this difficulty by a combination. [illegible] We have been in an era of compromises since the meeting of the Assembly, [illegible] itself merely a compromise between parties. [illegible] compromise will be, that a third [illegible] of the Assembly shall go out next [illegible], another third or fifth in two years' [illegible]. By this plan, every Deputy will [illegible] elected for a long term, and remain in for [illegible] five years, which is the dearest object [illegible] hopes. If he fails, he counts on [illegible] continued support of his colleagues, [illegible] will help in turn if he is re-elected. [illegible] may be an endless chain of re-[illegible] some of the links in which death [illegible] break. Thus it is personal interest [illegible] controls our representatives, as it [illegible] I was about to say; but I have [illegible] I know nothing about it, and [illegible] not polite, and that things may be [illegible] in the New World; but which, between [illegible] ourselves, I greatly doubt.

[illegible] as the interests of the nation are [illegible] this system has one decided advantage—that of not troubling or wearying [illegible] tired out with all kinds of electing the year; another, no less great, [illegible] giving us from giving way to the passions and unreflecting impulses which are [illegible] national defect; and yet another, [illegible] keeping the Assembly constantly [illegible] with the real public sentiment of the [illegible].

THE PRESIDENT.

[illegible] whether the President of the Republic [illegible] elected for life or a term of years, [illegible] whether there will be one or two Houses, [illegible] the Upper House, if there is one, [illegible] filled, it is impossible to say. It [illegible] thinks that it would be best to elect a [illegible] for five or ten years; but, though [illegible] he very old, he hopes, like most [illegible] forever. He would like to [illegible] life, and, if he wants [illegible] will give it to him. I [illegible] think one House enough; but the [illegible] Departmental Council, from [illegible] which the Upper House would be [illegible] very powerful. It is for the interest [illegible] of the Assembly to throw them [illegible] that they may not compete with [illegible] the coming elections. The chances [illegible] of two Houses.

[illegible] as to the chief question of our [illegible] organization, which has to be almost [illegible] remodelled. As for secondary questions [illegible] I will sketch them one by one, so as [illegible] matter, and give you a general [illegible] which occupies those who are [illegible] in the science of government.

EDUCATION.

[illegible] that, which our race chiefly [illegible] in the first place. It will probably [illegible] necessary, and generally free.

[illegible]

PARIS.

[illegible] of the State of France.

[illegible] on the Subject of Form of Government.

Probabilities in Favor of Some Kind of a Republic.

Question of Education, Free Trade, and Army Reorganization.

[illegible] Correspondent.

[illegible] France, Nov. 27.

[illegible] our city is already shining radiant, [illegible] of life than before. As Nero [illegible] to rebuild it more splendidly, [illegible] that you had burned your[illegible] in order to rise with greater [illegible] from your ashes. You have [illegible] several weeks the center [illegible], on account of your fright[illegible] now they are speaking only of [illegible] account of your speedy rebuild[illegible], our respective cities, which [illegible] being swept from the earth [illegible] the same year, there is a sort [illegible] of misfortune, which [illegible] specially occupy itself with [illegible] of all the American cities which [illegible] to France by the associa[illegible].

FRANCE REVIVING.

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THE SENTIMENT IN FRANCE.

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THE COMING GOVERNMENT.

[illegible] the solution be? If, as I do, [illegible] enabled to, owing to my friend[illegible] with persons in all parties, [illegible] every side, you would hear ex[illegible] pretendedly patriotic, but [illegible] all based on interested mo[illegible] different of the empire, dream[illegible] of its crosses, his salary, [illegible] says: "We shall have the empire [illegible] old noble, who has dream[illegible] the privileges of his [illegible] the ninety years that he [illegible] the world, says: "The Count [illegible] Henry the Fifth, the King," [illegible] of the old school call him, [illegible] Versailles within a year, at the [illegible] they are rebuilt, and will [illegible] by the Pope at Notre Dame." [illegible] whose father was Minister of [illegible] under Louis Philippe, and [illegible] him, says, "The Count [illegible], the Duke d'Aumale, [illegible] of the Kingdom, like [illegible] Philippe, will be at the [illegible] Elysée in six months, [illegible] of Paris and of Deputies." [illegible] the most likely to me is, [illegible] of monarchical parties [illegible] of the republic. They [illegible] with all their petty am[illegible] hopes, and their [illegible] the ground—it [illegible] will remain there, I be[illegible] enemies think. Not [illegible] when I began, is more [illegible] anything else; nor it is [illegible] republic exists, and noth[illegible] presents itself. Its [illegible] which is logical, and [illegible] may be said, is very well [illegible] temperament, [illegible] and has on its side all [illegible] educated. Therefore it is [illegible] the best chance to live. [illegible] republic? That is harder [illegible] have before us an infinite [illegible] yours, our old one, [illegible] of old Rome. There [illegible] Utopian plans, and such a [illegible] of dazzling ideas, systems, and [illegible] is impossible to say what [illegible] this chaos.

THE ASSEMBLY.

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[illegible] will be, that a third [illegible] Assembly shall go out next [illegible] third or fifth in two years; [illegible] plan, every Deputy will [illegible] term, and remain in for [illegible], which is the dearest ob[illegible]. If he fails, he counts on [illegible] support of his colleagues, [illegible] in turn if he is re-elected, [illegible] be an endless chain of re[illegible] links in which death [illegible]. This is personal interest [illegible] our representatives, as it [illegible] I was about to say; but I have [illegible] I know nothing about it, and [illegible] politic, and that things may be [illegible] the New World; but which, be[illegible] I greatly doubt.

[illegible] interests of the nation are [illegible] has one decided ad[illegible] not troubling or wearying [illegible] with all kinds of elec[illegible] year; another no less great, [illegible] from giving way to the pas[illegible] impulse which are [illegible] select; and yet another, [illegible] the Assembly constantly [illegible] public sentiment of the [illegible].

THE PRESIDENT.

[illegible] to President of the Repub[illegible] for life or a term of years, [illegible] will be one or two Houses, [illegible] House, if there is one, [illegible] impossible to say. It [illegible] would be best to elect a [illegible] ten years; but though [illegible] old, he hopes, like most [illegible]. He would like to [illegible] and, if he wants [illegible] to him. I [illegible] enough; but the [illegible] Council, from [illegible] Upper House would be [illegible]. It is for the in[illegible] to throw them a [illegible] not compete with [illegible]. The chances [illegible].

[illegible] question of our [illegible] has to be almost [illegible]. As for secondary ques[illegible] one by one, so as [illegible] give you a general [illegible] those who are [illegible] of government.

[illegible] our race chiefly [illegible]. It will probably [illegible] generally free.

That is the way public opinion is turning. The government, it is said, favors this policy, and has prepared a plan which will soon be presented to the Assembly. When it comes to deciding whether this education shall be secular, it is likely that, notwithstanding the opposition of the ultra-Republicans, parents will be left free to hand over their children to the priests or the secular schools.

FREE TRADE OR PROTECTION.

Another very serious question is that of free trade. Will the laws of the empire on this subject be kept in force or repealed? It is unknown. The free-trade party is very powerful and very numerous, and has for it, I think, logic and the future. But the protectionists have Thiers, Pouyer-Quertier, the all-powerful Minister of Finance, and many manufacturers, who are greatly excited. The contest will be animated. I have an idea, though I may be mistaken, that it will end in a compromise, and for this reason:

The two chief leaders of the protectionists—Messrs. Thiers and Pouyer-Quertier—have mollified somewhat since they went into office. Their denunciations of free trade, during the empire, were, to a great extent, mere strategy. They gained friends and adherents from all the small manufacturing interests, which were too weak or too ignorant to endure foreign competition. To-day, the parts are changed. Thiers and his associate are no longer in the opposition, but in office; and they will look twice before they overthrow a system which, sooner or later, will have the masses on its side; for, individually, I have always been unable to understand why, to help a dealer in sugar or cloth, I should pay for those articles twice what they cost in London or Geneva. Therefore, I think they will preserve free trade for many things, but will put duties on some; so as to be consistent, to satisfy the protectionists, and change something which was created by the empire, but which, I think, was the best thing it ever did for the real interests and the commercial future of France.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The third great question is the reorganization of the army,—a difficult and complex one, where many details, as well as principles, have to be decided on, arising from new national necessities and our freedom.

The government, which, at the outset, would not endure the idea of compulsory service, has at last accepted it, on account of the general desire of the country. A person is liable to military duty from his 20th to his 45th year; in the active army until he is 25; in the mobile, or militia, till he is 35; and, in the reserve, till he is 45. The annual estimates for the army have risen from 350,000,000 to 450,000,000 francs. In two years from now, if God pleases, our forces will be reorganized; and it is said that we have now 400,000 men, able to take the field. If, in addition, we are wise, prudent, not aggressive, patient, but ready and decided, we will not have to run the risks of a new war to regain peace and honor at home and abroad. The future belongs but to God, but the sage said, "Help yourself and God will help you."

EMILE CARREY.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The bank statement to-day was favorable, the net reserve having run up to $605,660.

MONEY.

Money was decidedly easier, owing to the anxiety of lenders not to carry over for three days unemployed balances. The rates were 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold on call, and 1-32 for turning stocks.

GOLD

was firm at 109⅝@109¾. On loans the rates were for carrying 1-16, 3-64, 1-32, 7 per cent gold, flat, and 4½ and 5 per cent. The specie shipments for the week were $149,606.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

continue very strong, and the highest prices were current at the close. Central Pacific bonds were strong and higher, closing at 100½ to 100¾; Unions were firm at 93½ to 94 for firsts, and 79½ to 80 for land grants, 85½ to 85¾ for incomes, 29½ to 29¾ for stock.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was dull and nominal.

THE STOCK MARKET,

although dull, was strong, and the best prices of the week were in some places made. The features were Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, and Northwestern common.

The suspension of E. S. Fitch was officially announced at the Stock Exchange to-day. He was the broker who sold from 10,000 to 13,000 shares of Wabash at 70½ to 71 yesterday. He defaulted on his deliveries to-day. Had he succeeded in breaking the market he would have realized handsomely. There was a great deal of feeling against him exhibited at the Exchange, as the transaction is regarded as discreditable.

BREADSTUFFS.

The low grades of flour were less freely offered, and were firmer, with more inquiry. Superfine was in demand. Wheat, under favorable Liverpool advices, was firmer, with more milling demand. Corn opened quite strong, but closed tame at yesterday's prices. Shippers held off.

HOLIDAY.

The Gold, Stock, and Produce Exchanges will not resume business again until Tuesday, New Year's Day being a legal holiday in this State.

[To the Associated Press.]

FUNERAL OF HACKETT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The funeral of James H. Hackett, the veteran actor, held to-day at Jamaica, L. I., was attended by a large number of prominent citizens from this city.

STREET CLEANING FRAUDS.

At a meeting of the Street Cleaning Commissioners this afternoon, a report was presented showing that certain streets have not been cleaned, and it was moved that bills for such work alleged to have been performed be not paid. No definite action was taken.

THE ALDERMANIC IMBROGLIO.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen elected in November last, to-day, obtained from Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, a writ prohibiting the Mayor from re-appointing or recognizing the old Board of Aldermen. A similar writ was obtained in respect to the Boards of Assistant Aldermen. By a law passed by the Legislature last winter, the old board, which is principally Tammany, claim to hold over until January, 1873. The new board, which is mostly reform, dispute this right, claiming that the Legislature had no right to change the law so as to keep the present board in power. Both boards meet to organize on Monday. The writ referred to is returnable on the second Monday in January, when the question will be judicially determined.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERS.

Thomas McGiff and Michael J. Weldon, Inspectors of Election, convicted of making a fraudulent count, have been sent to the Penitentiary for six and four months respectively.

BRIBERY.

The *News*, Ben Wood's paper, charges that the lottery policy men of this city openly boast that they pay to the Police Department $2,000 a month for protection.

RIVAL GRAND JURIES.

The grand jury of the Court of General Sessions have adjourned till Tuesday. "There is the best authority for saying," says an evening paper, "that high officials have been indicted, who would have been arrested but for the legal question arising out of the existence of rival grand juries."

FISK AND GOULD.

No bail was furnished by either Fisk or Gould to-day, in the suit of Allen against them, but David Dudley Field, their counsel, pledged himself to the Sheriff to produce both his clients on Tuesday. It is stated on good authority that Fisk is in Boston.

YOUNG BENNETT WARNED.

Bergh, the humanitarian, addressed a communication to J. G. Bennett, Jr., this morning, admonishing him to desist taking part in pigeon shooting matches. He says he will enforce the law in the premises.

SMALL POX.

Seven cases of small pox and three deaths since yesterday. Fifteen cases and eighteen deaths during the week.

THE FLORIDA.

The owner of the steamer Florida, which was reported erroneously, as stated in these despatches, to have been seized by a Spanish war steamer, to-day sent a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, asking protection.

YOUNG TWEED ON THE STAND.

Young Tweed testified, to-day, when under examination as surety on his father's bond, that he had no understanding with his father in regard to the real estate he had given him, which is valued at about $1,500,000. He thought it was given him to make him a rich man. There was nothing said about his being given this property, with a view to his being able to give bail. He said, "I never paid any money for this property. I got it under the love of affection in consideration of paying a dollar for each deed of transfer. It was after the 15th of August that he began giving his property to me. Most of the deeds have not been put on record. On the 21st of November my father executed a release, relieving me from paying him the price of this property."

Mr. Choate, examining counsel, said: "That must have been quite a surprise to you."

Tweed. Quite a surprise.

Choate. In fact, gratifying.

Tweed. Very gratifying.

Further on, Tweed stated: "My father just said to me, Richard, here is this property for you; I want you to be a rich man. I might have said thank you, but I am not sure. My father leases the Metropolitan Hotel from A. T. Stewart, and I lease it from him."

Adjourned till Wednesday.

MICHIGAN.

Fire and Loss of Life in Detroit—Narrow Escapes—Political—Kerosene Fatality.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Dec. 30.—A remarkable fire, attended with loss of life, has greatly excited this city this afternoon. The large drug and chemical establishment of Frederick Stearns, which was partially burned out a few months ago, has now been entirely destroyed. The origin of to-day's conflagration is not definitely known. At about 3 o'clock, while the streets were crowded, an explosion suddenly took place in Mr. Stearns' basement, where some chemicals were being compounded, and where three barrels of turpentine were stored. This explosion was followed by the filling of the building with dense sulphurous smoke, and by the rush of an immense body of flame into every story, by means of a large hatchway. The employes of the basement were killed, probably instantly, but their bodies have not yet been recovered. These are three in number—P. McNamara, in stacer and porter, and two boys named Bonninghausen and Stewart. The clerks in the store proper were driven into the street, and twenty-five employes in all other parts of the building were cut off from all stairways. Most of them got on the roof, and by leaping to an adjoining building escaped. One man, J. W. Green, jumped from a second-story to the sidewalk, and was not hurt. Another one slid along the face of the building by window ledges to the next store and escaped, and still a third clung to a window ledge of a fourth story amid dense smoke until extension ladders relieved him. The fire spread rapidly, and lasted some hours, gutting the building, and injuring the adjoining establishment of James Wall. Mr. Stearns' loss is heavy—over $80,000, and partially covered by insurance. The building is insured, and Mr. Wall's loss is also covered by insurance. The total loss is estimated at $90,000.

The State Republican Committee have decided to call the next State Convention, to select delegates to the Presidential Convention, to meet at Jackson.

A Manistee letter reports the burning to death by the explosion of a kerosene lamp of a young lady, daughter of James McRae.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The *Herald* publishes a London letter in which it is stated that the writer is informed, on the authority of one who is well "posted" regarding the secret societies of Europe, that the Prince of Wales was not suffering from typhoid fever, but from an attempted assassination by a person who was a secret agent of the International Society. That organization, it is said, has resolved upon the death of the Prince, and the public assertions of some of its members are urged in corroboration of the fact. The *Herald* editorially declines to endorse the story.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A bulletin reports that the Prince of Wales, though slightly afflicted by the swelling above his hip, continues to improve. The visit of the Queen to Sandringham was not caused by the appearance of any dangerous symptoms.

The steamer Nevada has arrived out.

The *Times* reviewing President Grant's message, premises that the present Cuban policy may soon be exchanged for a more active one. The *Times* finds no objection to this, and declares that Cuba should be separated from Spain.

The ship Edward foundered off Falmouth yesterday, and all on board were lost. There are no particulars.

GLASGOW, Dec. 30.—While a large road wagon, propelled by steam, and carrying heavy boilers, was passing through the streets to-day, surrounded and followed by a throng of children, one of the boilers exploded. Five children were killed outright, and seven were so badly injured that their recovery is doubtful. The dead and injured were frightfully mutilated.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The ship Pyes, from Wilmington, with a cargo of 2,300 barrels of turpentine, was totally destroyed by fire while lying at [illegible]. The loss of her cargo has material effect upon the prices of turpentine in this market.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise have gone to the continent.

The International Telegraph Conference in Rome has adjourned. Its next meeting will be at St. Petersburg, in 1875.

France.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Assembly yesterday, after a debate, voted to increase the note circulation of the Bank of France 400,000,000 francs, and adjourned until the 8d of January. President Thiers, during the debate, alluding to the violent language used by the Deputies, provoked by the threats of the Germans, said the best reply to harsh words was *Bismarck*. This was received with prolonged applause. Thiers expressed a determined opposition to burdening the present fiscal year with fresh loans.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Supplementary elections are to be held in Paris to fill the vacant seats in the Assembly. Victor Hugo has accepted a nomination, on a platform embracing the abolition of capital punishment, raising of the state of siege in Paris, a non-restoration of the monarchy, proclamation of a general amnesty, dissolution of the present Assembly, and removal of the seat of government to Paris. A nomination was tendered Marshal MacMahon, but was declined.

West Indies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A St. Thomas (W. I.) letter mentions that a rumor is current that the American vessel Florida has been captured by a Spanish man-of-war and taken to Porto Rico. The Florida left St. Thomas on the 14th. The despatch stated that shortly after her departure the Spanish war steamer Nunez de Balboa, which followed close behind, fired and brought her to, almost in the presence of the United States sloop Shawmut. This same news is confirmed by private despatches, although the *Tribune*, of this city, thinks the news should not be fully credited.

LATER.

A Nassau, N. P., special to the New York *Times* says that the steamer Florida arrived there on the 24th instant, with the loss of her foretopmast, and was towed into port for repairs and coal. Nothing was said in the despatch about her being fired into or captured by a Spanish cruiser.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—The report telegraphed here of the capture of the Florida is pronounced false. After the Florida had sailed a Spanish man-of-war followed. A blank cartridge was fired, and then a ball cartridge. The Florida was then stopped. A boat was then sent from the Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the officer in charge having orders to examine the Florida's papers. As no fault was found with the papers, the Florida was allowed to proceed. The Vasco Nunez de Balboa has since returned to Cuba.

Several engagements have lately taken place between the Spanish troops and rebels under Modesto Diaz.

A telegram from the officer in charge of the Spanish forces announces that thirty Cubans were killed.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 30.—The Russian steamship Kunis, plying on the Caspian Sea, foundered in a terrible gale, and all on board, officers, crew, and passengers, were drowned. The steamer had a million of roubles in treasure on board, which is a total loss.

South America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—South American advices to Nov. 27, from Lima, state that ex-President Melgarejo, of Bolivia, was assassinated by his son-in-law in that city. Both were exiles.

There were three more earthquake shocks in Arequipa on the 20th and 21st of November.

Chili is about sending a military commission to Europe to purchase arms and other war material.

Roumania.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 30.—In the Chamber to-day the Minister of Foreign Affairs read a despatch received from London by the Consul-General in Great Britain, urgently counselling a prompt settlement of the railway question.

Mexico.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 30.—The revolution is advancing into the State of Tamaulipas. General Quiroga's insurgent forces appeared before Myer, this morning, in considerable numbers, when General Cortina's troops, who have occupied the place, fell back on Camargo, thirty miles distant, where, it is supposed, they will entrench and fight. The occupation of Myer by the rebels gives them a port of entry on the frontier to obtain supplies.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMERON TO CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30.—Senator Cameron has taken it upon himself to move on Minister Curtin's position, and has written to him that, in view of the political divisions which are now developing in Pennsylvania, it will be a proper and a prudent thing for Mr. Curtin to declare himself.

BORROWED NAMES.

It appears that the call for the Woman's Suffrage Convention, now circulating through the press, signed by well-known representatives of the Woodhull ring, as well as by many who have heretofore opposed her peculiar views, contains the names of quite a number of the latter class, which were affixed without their knowledge or consent.

ILLINOIS.

Governor Palmer's Contribution to the Chicago Relief Fund.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—There seems to be a grave error in the report made by the Treasurer of the Chicago Relief Fund, which credits Governor Palmer with having sent but $2,000 to Chicago in aid of the sufferers, when the facts are that the Governor holds receipts for $7,500, which was paid out of the Contingent Fund of the Governor in aid of the people of Chicago.

The Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railway Completed to Virden.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VIRDEN, Dec. 30.—The city of Jacksonville and the town of Virden are united with bonds of iron. The last rail of the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railway, between the two places, was laid to-night at 7 o'clock, and the first train from Jacksonville ran into the corporate limits of Virden immediately thereafter, in charge of Superintendent Ed. Greenleaf, and with a number of distinguished citizens of Jacksonville on board, including ex-Mayor William P. Barr, Hon. S. M. Martin, ex-Ald. Ed. Lambert, Aug. E. Ayers and Captain Preston S. Peatts. The event causes much excitement and joy here, and will probably be celebrated in a short time by a grand banquet and other festivities, to be given by the citizens of Virden.

Accident to a Freight Train—The New Fox River Bridge.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 30.—A freight train, yesterday morning, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, got a car off the track near the Fox River Railroad bridge, east of the station. When the train reached the bridge the truck broke through the ties and fell from under the car into the river below. The train proceeded to Seneca, twelve miles east of Ottawa, drawing the car on one pair of trucks, before the conductor and engineer discovered anything wrong. No particular damage was done, save the loss of one pair of trucks.

Four carloads of iron for the new wrought-iron bridge over the Fox River, in this city, have arrived from Pittsburgh, Pa., and about six more cars are to come. The bridge is to be put up at once, and, when completed, will cost about $17,000.

ARKANSAS.

Trouble Anticipated in Conway County.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 30.—Serious trouble is apprehended in Conway County. The Clerk of that county had articles of impeachment preferred against him by the last Legislature. The Senate adjourned over to November for the purpose of trying the case. In the meantime, under the State Constitution, Hinkle was suspended from office, and A. D. Thomas, State Senator from the county, appointed in his place. December arrived, but the Court of Impeachment never convened to try Hinkle. A few days after the latter went in and took possession of the office. Thomas came here to advise with the Governor, and has gone back to Conway with a posse, with the intention of arresting Hinkle, and fears are entertained of serious trouble.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Advices from South Carolina state that among those convicted for Ku Kluxism at Columbia, yesterday, was Samuel Brown, a prominent citizen, the owner of large estates, and at one time a Justice of the Peace.

—Mrs. Weinert, who murdered her aged mother-in-law, Mrs. Klausser, in Louisville, last Sunday, by chopping her brains out with a hatchet, had her examination yesterday. Physicians thought the woman insane at the time she committed the deed with hysterical mania from physical derangement. She was admitted to bail in $5,000.

—A Richmond, Va., despatch says that on Tuesday last, the Cover Hill coal mine, in Chesterfield County, Va., took fire, and still continues to burn. No person was in the shaft at the time the fire occurred, but seven mules, which were in the pit, were burned. The Midlothian pit, in the same vicinity, was also on fire, and, in consequence, a coal famine is threatened there. The mouths of the shafts on fire have been covered.

—By a boiler explosion in Baltimore yesterday, William Herrington, senior member of the firm, William Jennings, fireman, and William Clark, an apprentice, were killed. About 15 persons were injured, some severely.

—R. H. Hayes, one of the Peoria County Supervisors, left Peoria on Christmas morning, and has not been heard from since. His habits have been always correct and steady, and this fact makes his disappearance all the more singular.

Information is received from the Indian Territory that Louis Chateau, a prominent half-breed Indian trader, was stabbed and killed by a white man last Thursday. Chateau was reckoned one of the leading men of the Territory.

The Cherokee National Council has dissolved after rejecting the Ocmulgee Constitution. The two-thirds vote necessary to its adoption cannot therefore be obtained.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Bartholomew Barnes, at Pittsfield, Ill., for the Murder of John Gresham—Review of the Homicide.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—The *Republican* has a special from Hannibal, Mo., giving an account of the hanging of Bartholomew Barnes, at Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill., yesterday, for the murder of John Gresham, in Calhoun County, Ill., last February. The murder was committed in the manner and under circumstances as follows:

Barnes and Gresham had difficulty some weeks previous to the murder, and Barnes then threatened to tear Gresham's heart out. On the 25th of February they crossed the river from Clarksville, Mo., together. Gresham was in a wagon with his son, 10 years old, and Barnes was drunk. Barnes was on foot. On leaving the landing Barnes asked to ride, and, on promising to behave himself, consent was given. Barnes and Gresham sat together on a board. Before they had proceeded far, they got into a quarrel. Barnes rose up, made an opprobrious remark, caught Gresham and jumped out. The seat board tipped, and Gresham fell on the opposite side, and lay on his back near a fence. Barnes ran to him, steadied himself by holding to the fence, and deliberately stamped Gresham to death, crushing his skull and mutilating his face beyond recognition. Mr. Tyler, who saw the dreadful work of death, called to Barnes to desist, and the murderer jumped the fence and fled. Tyler pursued and captured him, and found the brains and hair adhering to his boot heel.

The case was tried at the December term, and, after a very brief retirement, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty." The prisoner, although only 19 years old, betrayed no emotion during the trial, and manifested no concern for his future until a few days ago. Yesterday he became penitent, and stated that he killed Gresham, but did not intend to take his life, and that whiskey was the cause.

At 2 o'clock he was taken from his cell to the gallows, in one corner of the jail. He mounted the steps firmly, and faced the spectators without moving a muscle. Rev. Mr. Johnsey offered prayer, the prisoner at the same time beseeching God's forgiveness. Rising to his feet, he said: "I believe God has pardoned my sins and forgiven me. I thank Mr. Simprins for being kind to me. I hope no other man will ever be hung for murder." After shaking hands with the Sheriff, Jailor, ministers, and doctors, he asked permission to pray again, and offered up a touching and earnest petition, which affected all who heard it. He rose, stepped on the platform, took the noose in his hands, and examined it. While his hands and feet were being bound, he prayed earnestly. The noose was placed around his neck, and the black cap pulled over his face, while he cried: "God save my soul." The drop fell at 2:25, and he was precipitated five feet, the force breaking his neck and producing death.

TEXAS.

Indian Outrages on the Frontier—Proposed Meeting by the Defunct Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—Recent Indian depredations in Texas, near the Loredo, are proved to have been committed by Kickapoos from Mexico, by affidavits furnished the United States Collector at Loredo by Mexican officials. The commandant of the revolutionary forces occupying the frontier has offered to allow a pursuing party from Texas to cross into Mexico, follow and then punish Indians who are camped near the border with large quantities of stolen stock.

GALVESTON, Dec. 30.—The *News* special from San Antonio, says Colonel Sawyer and Captain Travis, just from the frontier, report that two men were killed by Indians at Salt Creek on the 20th inst.

Twelve Indians, under command of a white man, stopped a stage near Concha. After talking half an hour with the driver, they allowed the stage to proceed without further molestation.

Within the last week the Indians have stolen all the horses in and around Fort Concha. On the 20th instant, three citizens of San Antonio, named Therr, Wagner and Borchus, were murdered near Hillsboro. They were drovers, returning home from Kansas, with the proceeds of the sales.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—There is considerable excitement in Austin in consequence of the probable convening of the Legislature on the 9th prox. The term of this body expired by law Nov. 4. The alleged object of the meeting is to impeach Comptroller Bledsoe, thus placing the financial affairs in the hands of the Governor and Treasurer. Bledsoe retaliated by threatening to secure the impeachment of the Governor, and threatens force in case the Legislature attempts to convene. The report is that Judges Evans and Walker have indicated the validity of the meeting.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Storm—Great Fall of Rain—A Levee Cut and Country Flooded—The Howe Will Broken.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The storm continues. Over nineteen inches of water have already fallen.

Armed men, disguised, cut the Butte Creek levee, near Marysville, this morning. Five hundred feet of the levee was washed away, and a large portion of the country is flooded, and there is fear of a flood at Marysville. It is still raining, the thermometer ranging from 68 to 72 degrees.

The will of the late Horace Howe being broken, letters of administration have been granted to his widow to-day.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 30.—The Republican members of the House held a caucus in the hall of the House this evening, and placed in nomination the following officers: Speaker, N. H. Van Vorhes, of Athens; Speaker pro tem., Chas. Babcock, of Cuyahoga; Clerk, D. J. Loomis, of Franklin, all by acclamation; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. Cushman, of Cuyahoga. Candidates were also nominated for the minor positions.

The Republican Senators held a caucus and nominated the following officers: E. F. Hall, of Franklin, Clerk; Sergeant-at-Arms, B. D. Patrick, of Huron. L. R. Sedam, of Hamilton, was elected Enrolling Clerk. A committee was appointed to confer with the Republicans of the House as to the time for holding a general caucus.

The Democratic Representatives held a caucus, and nominated the following officers: For Speaker, Joseph E. Chase, of Ashland; Clerk, Amos Layman, of Franklin, by acclamation; for Sergeant-at-Arms, William Lamb, of Franklin.

There is one fact worthy of mention, and that is, all the Republicans went into the House and Senate caucuses. The Democratic members of the Senate have made no nominations up to midnight.

Milwaukee Municipal and Business Statistics.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—The year 1871 closes with marked improvement in all branches of business in this city over any previous year. Though the receipts of wheat are not as large as in 1870, all other articles are greatly in excess. The receipts of wheat the past year were 13,000,000 bushels. Other grains, 4,000,000 bushels. Dressed and live hogs, 275,000 head; lumber, 95,000,000 feet; shingles, 31,000,000. Shipments of wheat, 14,000,000 bushels; flour, 1,250,000 barrels. Amount of wheat now in store, 1,240,000 bushels. The Internal Revenue receipts for 1871 were as follows: From distilled spirits, $633,000; tobacco and cigars, $250,000; beer, $140,000. Other articles make up the total receipts of $1,200,000. The arrests made for all classes of crime and disorderly conduct are about 2,600; nearly all small offenses. The losses by fire the past year are less than $150,000.

The Wharton Murder Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 30.—In the Wharton trial Prof. McCulloch's cross-examination was continued, but nothing new was elicited.

Prof. McCulloch was cross-examined at length as to the various modes of tests for poison. He regarded test in the presence of antimony infallible or sufficient, unless the metal itself was obtained. He repeated that he regarded the investigation made by Aiken & Toney radically defective.

Mr. Fred. H. A. Genth testified that Prof. Aiken's tests do not establish any presence of antimony in the stomach of General Ketchum, or the sediment of the tumbler. He did not regard Prof. Aiken's test sufficient to establish the presence of antimony.

Adjourned till Monday.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A Tea Agent,

to represent a Philadelphia house in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri; one who has sold Tea, and is well acquainted with the dealers throughout those States. Address, giving age, married or single, and references,

JENKINS & CO., Philadelphia.

ARCHITECTURE.

An architect, capable of superintending an office doing a large business, can obtain a first class position by addressing G X, Tribune office.

WANTED,

By a thorough bookkeeper and cashier, an engagement with some wholesale, commission, or manufacturing house. Liberal terms will be made with a responsible party, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address DOUBLE ENTRY, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

H. ROCHER, Photographer,

124 WABASH-AV.

IN WORKING ORDER SINCE NOV. 2.

BANKING.

THE

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO

IS NOW LOCATED IN ITS

NEW BANK BUILDING,

Cor. Madison-st. & Fifth-av.,

Where its officers will be pleased to see all its old customers, and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

Having carefully investigated all the assets of the Bank, and charged up all losses occasioned by the fire, we beg to present to the public the following statement of its affairs, in which we believe there is not included any worthless or doubtful items.

C. B. SAWYER, Pres.
N. LUDINGTON, V. Pres.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,

OF CHICAGO,

At Close of Business, December 30, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Time loans	$701,811.81	
Demand loans	103,278.09	
Overdrafts	1,190.63	
Suspended or bad debts	None.	$805,796.23
U. S. 6 per cent Bonds, 1881	$250,000.00	
U. S. 6 per cent Five-Twenties, 1862	58,000.00	
U. S. 6 per cent Five-Twenties, 1864	151,000.00	
U. S. 6 per cent new Five-Twenties, 1865	35,000.00	
U. S. 6 per cent Five-Twenties on hand		500,000.00
		5,000.00
Due from the National Bank of the State of New York, N. Y.	$193,984.93	
Due from the First National Bank, Boston	32,819.32	
Due from the First National Bank, Philadelphia	46,680.28	
Due from the First National Bank, Washington, D. C.	2,400.00	
Due from the First National Bank, Detroit	2,546.29	
Due from the Casco National Bank, Portland	5,613.73	
Due from the Farmers' & Mechanics' Nat'nal Bank, Buffalo	5,221.82	
Due from the Merchants' National Bank, Cincinnati	7,357.10	
Due from the National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis	8,876.86	
Due from the Union Savings Association, St. Louis	1,307.36	
Due from Gilman, Son & Co., New York	7,394.87	339,179.28
Real estate and banking house	$59,296.35	
Furniture and Fixtures	5,000.00	64,296.35
Cash items, including revenue stamps	$2,918.27	
Exchanges for Clearing House	183,133.81	
National Bank Notes	40,527.00	
Legal Tender Notes	201,700.00	
Fractional Currency	1,355.46	
		429,681.22
		$2,223,943.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Circulation outstanding		449,950.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Dividends unpaid		100.00
Dividend and tax (payable Jan. 1, 1872)		25,841.00
Undivided earnings		7,093.73
Individual deposits	717,772.98	
Certified checks	18,488.53	
Due to banks and bankers	404,294.82	
		1,140,556.68
		$2,223,943.41

State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss.

I, Isaac G. Lombard, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1871.

EDWARD WALKER, Notary Public.

Dry Goods Bank.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, - NEW YORK.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade,	
Thomas F. Eldridge,	Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana,	Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss,	John S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt,	Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis,	Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend	Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell,	J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher,	
James Emott, Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy (Counsel.)	
Hewlett Scudder,	Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
George F. Victor,	F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray,	James F. White & Co.
Edward F. Poor,	Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw,	Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati)
Henry Amy,	Amy & Co.
Jas. Yocum,	Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jesse Seligman,	J. & W. Seligman & Co.
William F. Brintnall,	

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on Banks and Bankers' balances.

WILLIAM F. BRINTNALL, President.
CHARLES K. BOGERT, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

MASONIC BUILDING,

Corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts. Branch 493 Wabash-av.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT. Sterling Bills on London. Gold Drafts on New York.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

REMOVALS.

THE

Bank of Montreal

has removed to their New Office,

4 & 5 Central Union Building,

CORNER OF

MADISON AND MARKET-STS.

REMOVAL.

Mechanics' National Bank,

TO

14 Congress-st.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE.

THE GREAT

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

Have established a tea store at

114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,

Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily. All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

PROFESSIONAL.

MEDICAL & ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

Before the fire at 150 Wabash-av., now at

NO. 123 CALUMET-AV., CHICAGO.

This is truly a home of modern improvements, full of comforts for the invalid, and the best medical and electrical means known to the profession used. For reference send for a circular.

JUSTIN HAYES, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

LOCKS.

J. W. NEWELL & SON,

Bank, Prison, Safe, & House Lock

MANUFACTURERS,

265 Illinois-st., between Dearborn & State.

Key-making and general jobbing.

WATCHES.

Holiday Presents!

ELGIN WATCHES.

Full-plate Movements, adjusted to temperature, in Gold or Silver Cases, for Gents' use.

The B. W. Raymond, H. Z. Culver, and H. H. Taylor movements are especially recommended.

The LADY ELGIN, in Gold Hunting, enamelled, or engraved case, continues the most popular watch for ladies' use yet offered for sale. No more charming present could be made than one of these beautiful time pieces.

The ELGIN WATCHES, of style and price according to taste and purse, are for sale by all Chicago Jewellers.

No movements retailed by the Company.

The Elgin Illustrated Almanac for 1872 has just been received from the Aldine Press, and is in the hands of Chicago Jewellers for presentation to their customers. It will also be forwarded by mail to any address upon application to

National (Elgin) Watch Co.,

Cor. Green & Washington-sts.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO.
CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.

J. L. WAYNE & SON,

14 North Canal-st.,

Formerly 80 Lake-st.

Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.

In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. E. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

ATWATER & CO.,

Through the great fire of October 9. Re-established November 15, on the old ground,

No. 175 Randolph-st.,

And ready to fill promptly all orders we may be favored with for goods in our line of

Heavy Hardware, Farming Tools, CONTRACTORS' SUPPLIES, &c.

WM. BLAIR & CO.,

Nos. 30 and 32 South Canal-st.,

Are receiving at their NEW STORE a full stock of Hardware, Tin Plate and Tinners' Stock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Important to Brickmakers.

Persons desiring to purchase land, suitable for brick yards, can obtain a splendid chance at a railroad station where can be found a bed of the purest clay, with sand also close by, and any quantity of good wood cheap, only 40 miles from Chicago, and on one of the principal railroads centering there. Apply personally or by letter to

H. R. McDONALD, Furnessville, Ind.

NOTICE.

Persons having in their possession copies of Gary's Laws and Ordinances of 1866, of the city of Chicago, and the Amendments of 1867 and 1869 to the City Charter, which they will sell or loan to the city, are respectfully requested to communicate with the City Clerk, at the new City Hall, corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts., by note of in person.

C. T. HOTCHKISS, City Clerk.

PEW RENTAL.

Plymouth Church,

REV. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor.

The Pews of this Church will be offered for rent for the ensuing year on Thursday evening, Jan. 4, 1872, at 7:30 o'clock.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this association, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at its Banking House, in Chicago, on Tuesday, January 9, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier.

SCRAP-IRON.

Wanted, scrap-iron and steel of every description. Address MALONEY & LANAHAN, 306 and 308 Penn-st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Are well known in Chicago by purchasing agents, mill men, etc.

LEAF TOBACCO.

A. REISMANN has now established a branch of his New York house, and is ready to supply segar manufacturers with a well selected stock. Country orders promptly attended to. No. 28 West Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

JOB PRINTING.

The old firm of SCOTT & FULTON have resumed business at No. 60 Canal-st., near the corner of Madison. Our old friends and former patrons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

German Black Lead,

In port and to arrive, 265 casks Double Hammer Anglia Brand, in lots to suit purchasers, very low. NEW YORK BLACK LEAD WORKS, Importers, 172 Forsyth-st., New York.

FOR SALE.

For Sale or Trade.

50 Coal Dump Carts and 50 Harnesses for the same.

50 Dirt Dump Carts with Harness to match.

Just the thing to work in the ruins and crowded streets. Apply to E. R. DEYOUNG, Government Goods Depot, Wentworth-av. and Sixteenth-st.

OLD

NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

Turks Island Salt, Ground Alum Salt,

For sale by

Underwood & Co., Commission Merchants, 75 MARKET-ST.

Brick for Sale.

150,000 good No. 1 Brick for sale by H. DALSON, Michigan City, Ind.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT

AGAINST

ROMANISM!

IN CHURCH AND STATE.

Monthly. $1.25 a year.

Agents wanted in every Town and Church. $40 for a club of 100 subscribers.

Ladies, [illegible] Protestants work for your paper. Address

"AMERICAN PROTESTANT," St. Louis, Mo.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

DR. PRICE'S

Cream Baking Powder

And Special Flavorings

Are the Great Kitchen Luxuries.

They are not equalled by any of their kind in the country for their complete purity, and delightful products for the table.

FLOURING MILLS.

THE

ORIENTAL

FLOURING MILLS,

MADISON-ST. BRIDGE,

Will hereafter be operated by the undersigned under the firm name of

NORTON, COLE & CO.

As heretofore, especial attention will be given to the Family Retail Trade. The best grades of family flour, corn meal, rye and buckwheat flour, oatmeal, &c., always on hand, and promptly delivered to any part of the city, without charge for cartage.

J. D. COLE, JR.,
C. S. MARPLE,
Late of the Ionic Mills.

NORTON & CO.,
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1871.

The friends and customers of the Ionic Mills will be welcomed at the Oriental, and may rely upon being as satisfactorily served as in the Ionic before the fire.

J. D. COLE, JR.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

HIBERNIAN

Banking Association

SAVINGS BANK,

NORTHEAST CORNER MADISON-ST. BRIDGE.

A dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum has been declared to depositors in the Savings Department, as of the 1st of January, 1872, payable on and after Monday, the 15th day of January, 1872.

J. V. CLARKE, President.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ROOT & CADY,

612 *Michigan-av.*

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

Steck Pianos,

Root & Cady Pianos,

STRINGS, VIOLINS,

And all other kinds of IMPORTED GOODS. Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

E. T. ROOT, C. M. CADY, WM. LEWIS, } ROOT & CADY.

Estey Organ.

STOREY & CAMP, General Agents, 400 West Randolph-st. Organs to rent or for sale on instalments.

STEINWAY

PIANOS.

SMITH & NIXON,

Corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 26, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the twentieth day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 3401 to No. 10725, both inclusive.		
$100—No. 13094 to No. 25935, both inclusive.		
$500—No. 7165 to No. 10179, both inclusive.		
$1,000—No. 13121 to No. 27443, both inclusive.		$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 926 to No. 849, both inclusive.		
$100—No. 5080 to No. 6261, both inclusive.		
$500—No. 2444 to No. 2[illegible], both inclusive.		
$1,000—No. 11000 to No. 12[illegible], both inclusive.		
$5,000—No. 3400 to No. 4[illegible], both inclusive.		
$10,000—No. 3900 to No. 4774, both inclusive.		$4,000,000
		$20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned" to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

The bonds specified in the notice of December 7 will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Cash Advances.

I am prepared to advance on pork, or other products to be sold here or East, on fair terms.

G. S. HUBBARD,
194 West Washington-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE VESSEL-OWNER'S TOWING CO., 42 North Canal-st., Room 3.

Stockholders will call after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1872, and receive certificates of stock.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts., Masonic Building, upper hall, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 2 p. m., sharp.

J. S. HIGGIE, President.

NOTICE.

The Mechanics', Manufacturers' and Builders' Exchange

Is now located at 134 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

HON. JAMES CLARK, President.
E. D. CORNHAU, Vice President.
T. ROBERTS, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, CHICAGO, December 27, 1871.

Merchants, Bankers or Manufacturers wishing to subscribe for our forthcoming volume of Reference Book, will be furnished with all particulars by calling or writing to our office, 393 Wabash-av.

R. G. DUN & CO.

GEO. W. BROCK, Manager.

OFFICE OF

LILL'S CHICAGO BREWERY CO.,

Corner Pine and Chicago-av.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29, 1871.

This Company is desirous of collecting the empty ale and beer casks now in the possession of its customers and others, and have employed agents for this purpose with written authority. It is earnestly requested that those breweries who have been using the [illegible] casks will at once discontinue the practice. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES BROMFIELD, Secretary.

NOTICE!

The style of our firm, after January 1, 1872, will be Rees, Peirce & Co. J. H. REES & CO.

J. H. REES,
J. H. PEIRCE,
E. E. HUNDLEY.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Chicago City Railway Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on North Clark-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872, at 10 a. m.

M. E. TOWNER, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

Michigan Central

RAILROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Change of Depot

From Monday, January 1, 1872, all passenger trains of this Company will leave from and arrive at

Great Central Depot,

FOOT OF LAKE-ST.

Tickets and Sleeping Car accommodations can be obtained at the General Office, 75 Canal-st., and at Depots.

H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Supt.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, G. P. A.

EXPRESS NOTICES.

U. S. Express Co.

REDUCED RATES

on Remittances of Currency, Small Packages, and C. O. D.'s.

H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

December, 1871.

ADAMS

EXPRESS CO.

Greatly REDUCED RATES since Dec. 1, on money packages of $150 or less, also on small freight packages and "C. O. D.'s."

J. L. HOPKINS, Agent.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE,

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the Mails between Europe and America. Steam twice a week between New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, and Scandinavian, German, and other European Ports.

Through Tickets between all the principal cities in the United States and Europe. Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Address

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
[illegible] West Lake-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE

Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,

THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.

Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent,
376 State-st., Chicago.

Established 1840.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Supplies.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, OFFICE OF CLERK OF COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, Dec. 26, 1871.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this office up to and including January 18, 1872, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, &c., also all the wood, coal, meat, provisions, groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, medicines, &c., needed for the Insane Asylum, and Poor House, County Hospital, and County Agent, for one year, ending Dec. 31, 1872; to be delivered at such places and at such times as the county may direct.

By January 2, 1872, exhibits showing the quantity and quality of the various articles needed by the county, also where same are to be delivered, can be seen in the office of the County Clerk.

The exhibits are prepared by the different departments, and owing to the great variety of articles enumerated in the exhibits they have been classified and numbered, and it is expected that the bids will not only designate the article, but the number of exhibit and article, so that confusion on opening of bids may be avoided. All bids not in conformity with foregoing instructions will be rejected.

All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties, to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the county reserving the right to reject all bids if deemed expedient to do so.

Payments to be made promptly in cash immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

All proposals to be addressed to the County Clerk of Cook County, and endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," "Exhibit... Number..."

JOHN G. GINDELE,
County Clerk.

All weekly papers in the city (except those having daily issue) please insert once.

PROPOSALS

wanted, by telegraph, for two hundred tons HEAVY CAST SCRAP IRON, delivered on cars in Chicago.

SHOENBERGER & BRYANT,
Duluth Iron Works,
Duluth, Minn.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the style of Seavey, Foster, Bowman & Co., for the sale of Machine Twist and Sewing Silk at No. 418 Wabash-av.

J. W. G. SEAVEY,
J. W. BOWMAN,
R. E. BOWMAN,
J. K. FOSTER,
E. A. FOSTER,
G. E. CARTER,
G. F. PENFIELD.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the Packing and Provision Trade, at Nos. 282 and 284 Milwaukee-av., under the firm name of Williams & Davis.

M. H. WILLIAMS, JR.,
S. D. DAVIS.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1871.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership between the subscribers, under the styles of F. W. Devoe & Co., in New York, and Alston, Devoe & Co., in Chicago, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
JOHN ALSTON,
JAMES F. DRUMMOND,
FREDERICK SAUNDERS, JR.,
J. SEAVER PAGE.

New York, December 31, 1871.

The undersigned, as successors to the business heretofore in Chicago under the style of Alston, Devoe & Co., will continue the same under the firm name of John Alston & Co.

JOHN ALSTON,
EDWARD KEIR,
DAVID G. ALSTON,
HORATIO J. COLVIN.

Chicago, January 1, 1872.

We will continue the business in New York as before, under the style of F. W. Devoe & Co.

FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
JAMES F. DRUMMOND,
FREDERICK SAUNDERS, JR.,
J. SEAVER PAGE.

New York, January 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Carl C. Moeller and Ulrich Busch, under the firm of Moeller & Busch, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] Carl C. Moeller will continue the business, [illegible] the firm name of Carl C. Moeller & Co. [illegible]

CARL C. MOELLER,
ULRICH BUSCH.

Chicago, Dec. 30, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing [illegible] Charles Holland, Geo. A. [illegible] under the firm name of [illegible] [illegible]

CORNS.

25c. CORNS [illegible]

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

If any Edition, for 1 year, by Mail.....$10.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.....6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail.....2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail.....2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delays and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15 cents per week.
Daily and Sunday, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Nos. 15 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1872

For the purpose of enabling our employes to hunt up their scattered friends on this memorable New Year's Day, we shall issue no paper to-morrow.

THE NEW YEAR.

The New Year has come with Alexis, bringing with it sundry provocations to make allusions to scythes, hour-glasses, biers, garlands, cherubs, and other properties which pertain to the last act of 1871 and the first act of 1872. The curtain goes down upon a reality of ruins, and rises again upon the future no man can draw, except with the inspiration of hope. We transfer from the books of 1871 to the new set, a clear balance of acres of broken brick, stone, and iron, and a dozen hinken Aldermen, with a determination to remove the one entry and correct the other, as a basis for this year's work. At the commencement of no previous year has Chicago had such a magnificent field for labor. There is work enough for every man, woman, and child, and plenty of money to pay for it; and, as work brings contentment and peace with it, our chances for a Happy New Year ought to be of the brightest description.

The Old Year left us a margin of time sufficient to clear away the wreck and now we have some three hundred and sixty-six days for good honest endeavor. The fire which burns over the prairie in the fall makes the young grass of the next spring always greener and stronger, and the soil richer and more productive. The same result will ensue in our own case, if we hasten to seize upon the advantages offered us. It would be quite superfluous for us to suggest what course should be adopted or what dangers avoided in shaping and making the New Chicago. Every jagged wall and heap of bricks is eloquent enough with these suggestions, and it is to be presumed that every owner of a pile of this sort has wisdom enough to heed these suggestions and act thereon.

As all of us become violently virtuous on New Year's Day and make sundry resolutions, it is probable that we shall do the same to-day. It will be in order, therefore, for city officials to resolve to be honest and spurn bribes and other moneyed considerations to do wrong; for property-owners to resolve to build no more shams, and for builders to observe honesty as a material part of their contracts; for the horse railroad companies to resolve to compel their human beasts of burden and not tax them beyond their strength; for the West Side Gas Company to furnish a better article for illumination; for grocers to put less sand in their sugar, and for all dealers to give better measure and weight; for young men to drink less whiskey, and for young women to wear less finery; for the unmarried to get married, and for the married to stay married; for the clergy to write better sermons, and for the laity to pay better attention to them; for the lawyers to be more scrupulous, and for the doctors no longer to consort with death; for the rich to be more charitable to the poor, and for the poor to be more tolerant of the rich; for insurance men to be penitent, for insurers to reduce per cents, and for Board of Trade men not to doctor grain; and for every man to forgive his enemy and not let the sun go down upon his wrath, this evening.

It were useless to speak of the New Year elsewhere, for we shall have all that we want to do here with it; and, in the great work of municipal reorganization to be done, the newspaper must of necessity take a prominent place. While wishing all its readers a Happy New Year, and thanking all its patrons for favors in the Old, THE TRIBUNE will henceforth, as always, labor for the best interests of the new city; will still continue to be the people's TRIBUNE, advocating the right without regard to men; and, in the administration of City, State, and National affairs, demand only the Truth, Justice, and Right, for these are higher than Party, Creed, and Section.

POLITICAL PROPAGANDISM.

Mr. Frederick Douglass delivered a lecture in this city last week,—a lecture which he had previously delivered elsewhere,—and which he will probably deliver at various places hereafter, in favor of the annexation, by purchase, of the Republic of San Domingo. The lecture was well written and well presented, and we hope will prove profitable to the lecturer. Mr. Douglass was one of the Commissioners who, a year ago, made a visit to San Domingo, had several interviews with Mr. Baez, who proposes to sell that piece of real estate, and came home to make a report favoring the purchase. This lecture was a statement of the reasons why it should be purchased. So far as the natural advantages of the island, and especially of the part which Baez claims title, are concerned, there is nothing that can be said which may not with equal force be said of a score of other islands, or of States upon the mainland. The San Domingo half of the island is so remote from the United States, and so difficult of access, that it does not offer nearly as many inducements to the seekers of enlarged boundaries as many others of the West India Islands. The fact that San Domingo is in the hands of an usurper, who will sell for less money and give larger commissions than others, has not, we hope, any force in commending a purchase from him.

But, after wading through this lecture and its special arguments in favor of the purchase of San Domingo, the searcher after truth finds that the real reason given—the only reason that the mind can grasp and the memory retain—is, that the government of the United States is the missionary selected by the providence of God to republicanize the earth, and to bring the peoples of all nations, and of all tribes, and of all colors under one flag and one government. That is the argument that is at the bottom of everything that is said in favor of the annexation of San Domingo by purchase; even those who have pecuniary interest dependent upon the result can give no other reason than that we should perform our "mission."

This lecture unfortunately has lost much of its point from the fact that the Administration has, in obedience to universal public opinion, abandoned the job of buying San Domingo of Baez, and consequently not even the officeholders are any longer under any obligations to burrah for manifest destiny.

This doctrine, that the United States, as a nation, must travel the world over, seeking some oppressed people to rescue from oppression, and be forever engaged in the deliverance of afflicted sister-republics from their oppression, is too stale, at this day, to find national and unpaid advocates. But when, in addition to our intervention in the domestic affairs of other nations, we are to send out a corps of military diplomats, backed by a navy, to force adventurers upon unwilling nations as rulers, and then purchase from these rulers the country they govern, the slight flavor of missionary piety is lost in the sordid, grovelling dishonesty of the job. The fact that this man, Baez, who offers to sell San Domingo to us, only owes his present position as President to the unswerving presence of an American fleet, is at once conclusive as to the atrocity of the proposed sale, and the violation of every principle of international fairness and decorum.

But, apart from the peculiar circumstances which stamp the San Domingo job with infamy, this attempt to revive the national missionary principle must prove futile, because of its injustice. If we are to republicanize the rest of the world, let us begin nearer home. There in the Republic of Mexico, an area and rent by civil war that though capable of the highest state of production, it is not at this day as prosperous as it was half a century ago, and whose civilization is absolutely retrograding. Mexico, for a dozen years, has, like San Domingo, had two or three Presidents at a time,—just now they have three, each with an army and navy, and each, perhaps, open to a liberal offer to transfer the whole Mexican Republic to a cash purchaser.

The Mexican territory lies along our own border; we are under an expensive obligation to protect Mexican States from Indian depredations; we have revenue difficulties and are troubled with smugglers. Our citizens in Mexico are robbed and plundered; there can be no peace on the frontier or in Mexico until that country has that stability of government for which it must look to the United States. Here are seven millions of freemen suffering for the want of our missionary interference; they are our neighbors and our friends,—why abandon them to the desolation of civil war, to expend all our money upon a few thousands of people on a small patch of a small island in the sea, which requires four weeks to reach and hear from. If we are going into the missionary business let us begin with Mexico, and then, when we have brought her within the fold, there are a dozen or more Republics north and south of the isthmus; and once in South America we can go on until we reach Cape Horn; in the meantime we might also extend our labors to the north, and thus, in course of time, have the realization of an ocean-bound Republic. To leave the continent to go after a few thousand persons in San Domingo who are offered to us at $500 a head, is a waste of money and a neglect of the true missionary field.

OUR CANADIAN FRIENDS.

The British American Provinces are again to an almost perpetual state of party excitement. Ordinarily, the difference between the "grits" and "clear grits" is not perceptible to outsiders, and the crises in the various Ministries are as frequent and as incomprehensible on this side of the line as those of Spain. But just now the most important question in Canadian politics is the ratification by the Dominion Parliament of those parts of the late treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the fisheries and other local questions. The Canadian Minister, Sir John A. McDonald, was a member of the Joint High Commission which matured the treaty, and, while he might be supposed to favor it, he has not, in any public way, endeavored to meet the opposition to it. The treaty is objected to in various parts of the Dominion, ostensibly upon supposed local disadvantages. Nova Scotia is supposed to be, on the whole, favorable to the treaty, while New Brunswick is opposed to it. In the Province of Quebec, parties are supposed to be about evenly divided, while in the Western Province of Ontario, which is not locally affected by the measure, the opposition is intense. Assuming that the press fairly represents the popular feeling, the chances seem to be against the ratification of the treaty.

The most workable feature of this opposition is the fact that there is hardly a rational objection made to the terms of the treaty, when taken by themselves. The real difficulty is that, there is not enough of it. What these provinces want, and especially Ontario, is a general scheme of reciprocity, by which commerce between the provinces and the Union, in the matter of their respective natural productions, may be left unrestricted. They care nothing for the fisheries, or any of the other subjects disposed of by the treaty; they are willing to concede all that is asked of them by the treaty, and much more; but they object to partial reciprocity, when they want general reciprocity. They are willing to throw open all British America, with the free use of its rivers, canals, fisheries, and harbors, to the people of the United States, provided the same privilege be extended to them. The opposition to the treaty is not on account of what it contains, but because it does not contain much more of the same sort; and the policy of the opposition is to defeat the ratification of the treaty in the provisions of the treaty, bring to provincial mastery, in the hope that a new and enlarged treaty will be offered them.

This policy is a mistaken one. There is no pretence that the use of the fisheries by the Americans is of any injury to Provincial fishermen; certainly no such injury that is not amply compensated by the free admission of British fish and oil to our markets. Nor is there any pretence that the navigation of the St. Lawrence and of the Dominion canals by American ships is hurtful to Dominion trade; on the contrary, to close that river and these canals against the trade with the United States is to deprive them of a large share of their commerce and their tolls. In both cases the defeat of the treaty is but an exercise of spite more injurious to Canada than to the United States. The rejection of the treaty will not force this country into a general system of reciprocity; while its ratification in good faith, and in a spirit of international amity, will preface the way for that general system of reciprocity which we admit it is for the interest of both countries to adopt. The Canadian journals and statesmen who are friends of reciprocity, and who are opposed to the treaty, are not by any means promoting the beneficial end they seek, but are really postponing the commercial union which would exist between the two countries.

MURPHY'S SERENADE.

Why Murphy should need any more whitewashing, after the very gracious letter which at once dismissed him from the service and recommended him to the next employer, it is difficult to discover. It may be that the recent speech of Senator Schurz, wherein some disgraceful facts about Murphy's Custom House administration were ventilated, has aroused Murphy to the necessity of more whitewash; or it may be that Murphy has already fixed upon, and began to manœuvre for, the next office which he will ask of the Federal authorities at Washington, or the Custom House regency at home.

At all events, Murphy has lately procured a serenade, with any quantity of speeches eulogistic of the virtues of Murphy. It was no charivari, such as a person of Murphy's antecedents might have received had his career been run in a rural neighborhood. On the contrary, it was a high-toned concert by Fisk's own brass band, with Levy to blow his thrilling bugle horn, and "set the wild echoes flying," after the Tennysonian idea, up and down Broadway, to which Murphy's balcony is adjacent. Levy blew his own horn, of course; but the horn of Murphy was exalted by his friend George Opdyke, one of the many handy men for such occasions which New York can boast. Opdyke was not, we believe, one of the highly respectable citizens who united in whitewashing Tweed and Connolly, a little while before election, and who have recently had the satisfaction of coming out and acknowledging their ridiculous attitude. Doubtless Opdyke would have done the same thing, but was induced to hold himself in reserve for the whitewashing of Tweed's particular friend,—him of the Custom House. Opdyke waited until Levy and the other blowers of brass had played through quite a programme, including d'march composed for the occasion and dedicated to the ex-Collector (which, in contradistinction to the familiar fife-and-drum composition that has already suggested itself to the reader, is doubtless called the Honest Man's March), and then, when a goodly crowd had been gathered by the divertisement, remarked that the immense numbers which he saw before him spoke volumes for the confidence which the public reposed in his friend, the Honorable Thomas Murphy. Mr. Opdyke insisted vehemently that his friend's "honor was unsullied," notwithstanding he had been "traduced and slandered" to a fearful degree.

The soft impeachment of Opdyke was promptly admitted by Murphy, who, appearing after a few more pieces had been played, at once confessed as to the atrocity of the proposed sale, and the violation of every principle of international fairness and decorum.

But, apart from the peculiar circumstances which stamp the San Domingo job with infamy, this attempt to revive the national missionary principle must prove futile, because of its injustice. If we are to republicanize the rest of the world, let us begin nearer home. There in the Republic of Mexico, an area and rent by civil war that though capable of the highest state of pro-

A RICH PAIR.

The old adage, "Like father and like son," is exemplified in the case of Tweed Senior and Tweed Junior. On Saturday last, the latter was placed upon the stand for examination as surety upon his father's bail-bond. In the course of the proceedings, it appeared that a few days since, in a sudden outburst of generosity, Tweed Senior gave to Tweed Junior one million five hundred thousand dollars in property. The consideration which Tweed Junior gave his father for the deeds was one dollar in each case, and the deeds are not yet put on record; and subsequently Tweed Senior gave Tweed Junior a release, which relieved him from paying anything on the transfers. Tweed Junior, on the stand, testified that he got the money "under the love of affection." The "love of affection" which exists between Tweed Senior and Tweed Junior, however, must be of a very peculiar sort, as Tweed Junior furthermore testified that he could not remember whether he thanked the old gentleman for it or not. It was also in evidence on the part of Tweed Junior that Tweed Senior said to him, as he handed the deeds to him, "Richard, here is this property for you. I want you to be a rich man." This is such a common practice among rich men, to take their sons one side and hand them a million or two, because they want them to be rich, that it would not have caused any general surprise, had it not been for the fact that a day or two afterward, Tweed Junior was desirous to have Tweed Senior to go surety for him. It must have been an affecting episode in the memorable Tweed history: Tweed Senior, after dinner, calls Tweed Junior one side, and, with tears in his eyes, takes his hand, and says, "Richard, I want you to be a rich man. Here is a million and a half. Bless you, my child, bless you." Tweed Junior looks at the old gentleman suspiciously, as if doubting his sanity. But the old gentleman is sane. There is no doubt of that, for he adds, "It is for the love of affection." Then Tweed Junior's tears well up into his eyes, and his utterance becomes so chokeful and his whole being so dumbfounded, that he forgets to thank Tweed Senior for this handsome little *douceur*. He rushes from the apartment to relate his good luck to his fellows, whose governors are evidently by no means to make their sons wealthy, while Tweed Senior returns to his Verzenay and chuckles to himself, "What are you going to do about it now?" How much better would it have been if Tweed Senior had taken Tweed Junior one side and [said]: "Richard, I am an old man. I have made a great deal of money, and stolen a great deal more. I have become rich, and you now see the trouble into which it has led me. That you may not fall into the same snares, here is a shilling. Take it, and my blessing, and go out and earn an honest living; for man's days are few and full of trouble." But, as Tweed Senior did not do anything of the kind, one hardly knows which to admire the most, the innocence of Tweed Junior, or the generosity of Tweed Senior.

Great revolutions are not always sublime in their small details. However grand a spectacle the transformation scene may be which dissolves a dynasty and rears another in its place, or which shatters a pasteboard kingdom and substitutes a republic, almost in the twinkling of an eye, the sublimity is merged in the ridiculous when we go behind the scenes and view the machinery by which all this is accomplished. For instance, here is a peep behind the curtain at Mr. Odger's democracy in London, the time being that of a rehearsal merely,—the grand spectacle in front being as yet unprepared. The actors are met in their "hole-in-the-wall" and a dialogue is going on with great animation between Odger, the leader, and a Mr. Osborne, whom the other accuses of being "crazy on money matters" on account of having given a few pounds to the cause:

Several speakers again endeavored to obtain a hearing.

Mr. Osborne. Am I to be badgered in this manner by a lot of you? Is it not enough for me to fight one, without having the whole lot of you? You are a fine bunch to talk about reforming classes not coming forward with their money when Odger is not here; but when Odger is here at the top of you [ah] the noise is open your mouths! What have you got to be afraid of in Odger, I wonder? What is he? A pretty thing if he is to be Odger and his wife with the whole of the expenses put upon them because of him.

Mr. Odger. Well, we are not going to have you with us.

Mr. Osborne. I'll take care you don't. No; you shall have a gift of silver fruit knives, forks, and berry spoons, sent to my door Christmas eve, during my absence. It was very much admired by the printer who saw me last night, but I must permit me to return it to you, believing it wrong to become the recipient of presents from the working men whom I employ. I am Chairman of City Engineer. I cannot conscientiously compromise the administration which appointed me. There is no place wicked enough for those who tuitions to contractors doing work for the city.

Hoping that a feeling of good fellowship may at all times exist between us, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. MOULTON.

That is the way two-thirds of the Christmas and New Year's tokens presented to official persons should be disposed of, if the several cake-baskets, berry-dishes, etc., are not to become the hundred boxes of cavia a somebody or other before the year is out.

By the way, now that vaccination is so much in vogue, cannot Mayor Medill manage to have some of our Chicago functionaries inoculated from this St. Louis engineer? Perhaps Dr. Dyer will resume the professional lancet for the purpose!

Mr. Fred. Metzke rises to explain about his hitherto incomprehensible incumbency of the office of City Boiler Inspector. His explanation is, we think, sufficient, and should, together with his resignation, be promptly accepted. Mr. Metzke tells what he knows about boilers, which is nothing at all; but explains that he had, not, from his observation of previous office-holders under the city government, been led to suspect that a Boiler Inspector was required to know anything about boilers. He knew that the chief requirement of a successful candidate for office was to be a good fellow, to have a snug phalanx of voters whom he could handle on election days, and to be ready always to stand by the Aldermen or others to whom he should be indebted for his office. That gentleman's announcement of his determination to resign his inappropriate office will be hailed with pleasure, though that emotion would be heightened if the public felt a little more confidence that Mr. Metzke's successor would be a man any better "up" in the construction of boilers than that gentleman himself.

Moral, as well as physical and natural calamities, always move in cycles, and stealing is just as likely to become epidemic as cholera or small-pox. The mania for appropriating other people's money is not limited by race or color, and Tweed finds his counterpart in President Roye, of Liberia, who is now in prison on the charge of stealing two hundred thousand dollars' worth of railroad bonds. This shows that Liberia is making progress in its study of political swindling and efficient stealing as a science, but has not advanced sufficiently in its study to learn that it is safer to steal two hundred millions than two hundred thousands. It is hardly to be expected, however, that one should prove himself an apt scholar in his first essay.

The *Golden Age* says: "Robert Collyer has been to us bringing 'Robert Burns.' The lecture was pithy, interesting, and eloquent. The two men somewhat resemble each other in many other respects. Indeed, the second is a prose copy of the first." We have rarely met with a more singular brace of compliments than these. It will hardly flatter Mr. Collyer to tell him that he resembles Burns in looks and other respects, when there is considered what Burns' other respects were. It will be still less flattering to the shade of Burns to be informed that he is a prose copy of Mr. Collyer.

—R. Stephenson, of Menominee, is about to erect a new mill near the old Spafford & Gilmore site. It will consist of a double gang, with but two feet stroke, and probably two circular saws. This will make the manufacturing capacity of the Menominee River, running day times only, 140,000,000 feet, which will be about equally divided between the Wisconsin and Michigan sides.

NEW YORK.

Latest Parisian Modes—April, June, October, and December Dresses.

Christmas Gifts—Amusements—Books for Young and Old.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

These merry holidays of Christmas,—could there be planned a brighter threshold into the New Year?

It is in a bower of evergreens, a labyrinth of Christmas-boxes, a palisade of stockings, and a rain of bonbons, that people sit down seriously to consider about New Year's calls, and to put the last ribbon and rose to that happiest of costumes destined to decorate the birthday *fete* of 1872.

FASHIONS.

All the seasons may be said to be in embryo in this first day of the year; it is the acorn that encloses the three-hundred-and-sixty-five-branched oak. And, if the costumes of its initiatory gala do not prefigure all of these unfolded days, they certainly anticipate the months. Every color, glad or sombre,—every fashion, massive or aerial,—suggestive of spring, summer, autumn, or winter, will greet the eyes of our New York gallants in the drawing-room panorama of Monday next.

Can there be anything more like April than this "lovely thing" from Worth's? It is a corded silk of the palest green—a tint so pale and pearly that it resembles the reflection of ween in a silver dish. The silk forms a train, trimmed with fine festooned flounces of Duchesse lace (about a finger's width), each flounce headed with a ruche of rose-colored silk in two rising, upholding an inch-wide lace of the same pattern as the flounce; a cluster of cinque-foils, set upon a leaf-edge in deep scollops. Over this is a skirt of tulle *en tablier*, and very bouffant, the gathers being caught in five longitudinal bands of the green silk, ruffled with lace, and clasped behind and at the sides, with boquets of primroses. The corsage is cut very low, and trimmed with silk rose-colored ruches, bordered with lace and studded with primroses across the sleeves, which are simply falls of lace. The wreath—necklace, ear-rings, aigrette, and two bracelets on the left arm, one just below the sleeve, in antique style—are of opals set *en solitaire*. The long gloves are of the palest pink tint. The young lady who is to wear this April dress is a blonde—sprightly and of medium size, with a complexion so delicate, with a complexion of the finest rose that,—who is said to resemble the earlier pictures of the Countess Guiccoli.

The June dress is of the "peacock green." It is in demi-train, ruffled half a yard deep, with five-inch ruffles of green, set over with five-inch ruffles of green, set over with five-inch ruffles of green, set over

...re the shrewdest in the ...ting those of South ...n better than work, be- ...n better compensation ...nd the Legislature is at- ...ry particular, and not a ...n any direction without ...n State with 10,000 offi- ...a society as ruptured ...

...reports for Louisiana ...ns of 21 years of age and ...38,386 are in Orleans ...ton, S. C., Parish, there ...e County of Savannah, ...voters. In that of Rich- ...are 16,284. Cook County, ...these, contains 66,677 by GATH.

...INDIANS.

...The Indian Commission ...ast Year—An Abstract of ...Submitted to the Presi-...

[illegible]

...Indians who have caused any ...re the Apaches of New Mexico ...n our last two annual reports we ...to the situation of this tribe, ...e for peace, their starving condi- ...ion of the Indian Agents and ...t, with means to feed and clothe ...be kept at peace. Unable to ...priation from Congress for the ...dian Department was powerless, ...were left to obtain food and ...y best could—usually by stealing ...er travellers on the highway. ...were received by the Apaches ...ress, several thousands of them ...n the reservations selected for ...t advices show that the remain- ...ow, if not deterred from doing ...influences.

[illegible]

...system of appointing Indian Agents ...y missionary societies commends ...udgment of the board as having effec- ...feel improvement in the agencies where ...operative. ...

...PELIX R. BRUNOT, Pittsburgh, Pa., Chairman.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, St. Louis.
NATHAN BISHOP, New York.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, New York.
JOHN V. FARWELL, Chicago.
GEORGE H. STUART, Philadelphia.
EDWARD S. TOBEY, Boston.
JOHN D. LANG, Maine.
VINCENT COLLYER, New York, Secretary.

CALENDAR FOR 1872.

July	[illegible]						
Aug.	[illegible]						
Sept.	[illegible]						
Oct.	[illegible]						
Nov.	[illegible]						
Dec.	[illegible]						

...FEELS TO BE DEAD.

...Man Sees His Own Corpse and ...Own Funeral Sermon—Nar- ...from Being Buried Alive.

...the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

...more prominent visitors who ...the holidays with their friends ...in this city is Mr. Cecil C——, ...N.Y. About five years ago ...boating on Oneida Lake with ...companions. They unmoored the ...for the distance of two miles ...that lifted itself from the waves. ...spent a few hours in collecting ...botanic specimens, until a black, ...cloud in the west warned them ...storm was brewing, and they ...out upon their return. They had ...the mainland when their lit- ...turned keel upward by a squall, ...was left struggling and pant-...

...two companions swam ...the shore and attempted to fol- ...in vain. A delightful aqua- ...took possession of him. Then ...Blank!

...by his companions, and ...to consciousness, he attempt- ...his eyes—to move his hands—to ...himself unable to command ...

...in this condition, memory pic- ...all that had transpired up to ...when he became insensible. ...wondered whether he was alive or ...meant this hush? this chill? ...of darkness that enveloped ...was he? What was he? ...always thus?

...on, and he felt his thoughts ...contracting into a narrower and ...until nothing but the one ...knowledge of existence continued ...itself.

...a crash, as if all the Ti- ...gods had blown their trumpets ...upon his hearing—a deluge ...like the concentrated rays of a ...burst upon his vision; there ...of soul and sense, and he ...beside his violet-strewn ...read the inscription:

Cecil C——,
Born in Baltimore, Md.,
June 23, 1846.
Died at Brewertown, N. Y.,
June 20, 1866.
Aged 20 years.

...the oval glass at the head of the ...could see his face frozen into the ...of death.

...and relatives were seated around ...and the pastor was preaching a ...funeral sermon, interrupted now ...by the sobs of his listeners. Through ...window the glory of a summer day ...in, fragrant with the sweet ...the clover-fields and musical ...songs of birds. He saw a latent ...in everything he looked upon, and a ...in every sound he heard,—and ...how crude and imperfect are all ...of happiness in the flesh as com- ...those which the immortals know.

...a flash of lightning, there came a ...again—utter annihilation for ...lapse of time—and when he ...a sense of his condition, his ...more tenanted his body—his coffin ...borne to the cemetery—and he ...sexton preparing to lower him to ...resting-place in the dust.

...the first time, a great horror fell ...He was to be entombed alive—to ...with the night, and the terror, ...company of skeletons moulder- ...him. He would regain conscious- ...too late—would strike the close ...prison, but to no purpose—call, ...would be no answer—pray, and ...heavens would be pitiless—shriek, ...with his fingers, curse, and ...

...up all his will, he utilized it in a ...to break the spell that had seized ...success. He was rescued from ...doom, and weeks of watchful ...brought him back to the full enjoy- ...former health.

...STORY OF AN IMPOSTOR.

...Claiming an English Baronetcy.

...case in England recalls the ...the Smyth-Provis contest, which ...in 1853. One Thomas Provis ...the Smyth baronetcy, but his iden- ...vigorously disputed, and there was ...cross-examination by one of the ...counsel of the day, Sir Frederick ...now Lord Chelmsford—touching ...remembrance of personal in- ...and the extent of his educational ...The claimant's leading coun- ...Mr. Bovill, now presiding Judge in ...trial; and the Judge was Mr. ...Coleridge, father of the present Sir ...Solicitor-General.

...came on at the August assizes at ...in 1853. The claimant professed ...of the late Sir Hugh Smyth, of ...near Bristol, who, as generally ...had died without issue, and whose ...passed to the grandson of his sister. ...It was known that he had been ...but the claimant asserted ...had been a prior marriage in Ire- ...with Jane, daughter of Count ...and that he was the issue of ...his mother having died in giving ...His father, he alleged, kept the ...secret, and shortly after the death ...Jane, married a daughter of the ...of Bristol. The claimant had been ...by a carpenter named Provis, at ...and passed as his son, but had ...at Winchester school—he ...at the expense of Sir Hugh. ...asserted he was visited by the ...of Bath, and others (since ...dead), who had recognized him ...heir to the Smyth estates— ...about £30,000 a year.

...produced in court a document purport- ...by Sir Hugh, acknowledging ...son; letters from the Irish cler- ...who had celebrated the marriage; a ...and other jewelry, marked Jane ...which he asserted was the maiden ...the mother of Jane Vandenbergh. ...Bible with the name of Vandenbergh ...on the fly-leaf, and an entry of the ...Sir Hugh, was also produced be- ...oil painting, represented as be- ...portrait of Sir Hugh, with his auto- ...the back of the canvas. In the doc- ...peculiar mode of spelling was ob- ..."set aside" being written "sett ..."rapid," "rappid;" "whom," ...These in court not in the secret ...at the pertinacity with which ...Thesiger questioned the claim- ...stated that he had been a lecturer ...subjects) as to his mode of ...certain words. His orthography ex- ...with the peculiarities in the ...and, with amazing audacity, he ...that his spelling was correct, and ...by all good authorities. He main- ...that he had accidentally found the ...in the possession of a lawyer's ...in London.

...Sir Frederick was concluding his ...examination, one of the most sensa- ...incidents ever witnessed in a court of ...occurred. A message was handed to ...Frederick who immediately forwarded a ...and then looking steadily in the face ...claimant, said: "Did you, in January ...apply to a person in Oxford street to en- ...for you the crest upon the rings pro- ...and the name of Jane Gooken on the ...?" The man who had already exhib- ...signs of confusion, turned deadly pale, ...unable to collect his faculties to ...another falsehood, stammered out, "I ..." A moment of intense excitement en- ...and then the Judge asked the claim- ...counsel what course they intended to ...Mr. Bovill, after a very brief confer- ...with his colleagues, said: "After this ...appalling exhibition, after an exposure ...in the Courts of Justice, we ...inconsistent with our duty as gentle- ...the Bar, any longer to continue this ..."

...jury, of course, under the direction of ...Judge, returned a verdict for the de- ...the documents, jewelry, Bible, and ...were impounded, and the claimant ...ordered into custody on the charge of ...perjury. He was tried for perjury ...forgery at the next assizes, and then his ...was revealed. He was Tom Provis ...a Baronet's son; the portrait was ...a member of the Provis family, and ...himself written the name of Sir Hugh ...the back. He had married a servant in ...Smyth family, and so become acquainted ...some particulars of the family history. ...been a schoolmaster, discharged for ...conduct, and he had been tried ...sentenced to death for horse-stealing. ...Bible was picked up at a stall in ...and the name Vandenbergh, ...in it, had suggested the de- ...of the Irish marriage of Jane ...with her father, the Count, ...imaginary persons. The telegram ...was the first step in exposing the fraud, ...forwarded by the engraver, who had ...in the Times the report of the first day's ...Provis, horse-stealer and worse, was sen-tenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment, and he died in jail. He maintained in court that he was a Baronet's son, and showed a pigtail (previously hidden in the collar of his coat), which he declared he was born with, and which was an infallible mark of aristocracy. The annals of fraud scarcely record an attempt exhibiting similar audacity and perseverance. It was generally believed, and on good ground, that the funds necessary for him to carry on the proceedings were furnished by the subscriptions of speculators, who were to have received enormous percentage had he succeeded. The Smyth family were put to an expense of £6,000 in resisting the claim of this unscrupulous impostor.

"EGYPT."

How Southern Illinois Got its Nickname.

BY JUDGE DUFF.

From the Shawneetown (Ill.) Gazette.

Doubtless there are yet many of the early settlers of this State who remember the remarkable winter of 1830-31, familiarly known to them as the winter of the "deep snow," when the snow fell throughout the northern border counties of the State to the depth of three feet. The winter being the longest and severest ever known in Illinois, thus caused an unusual heavy draft upon the supply of corn produced by the farmers upon the central frontier counties, most of whom were new-comers of only one, two, or three years residence in the State; but this severe and long winter was followed by a remarkably late and backward spring, severe frosts being frequent until the middle of May, so that there was little or no corn planted in the State in the year 1831, north of Jefferson County, until in June; this late spring was also followed by a heavy and killing frost on the night of the 10th of September, 1831, which did considerable damage to the late crops throughout the State, but so completely ruined all the corn north of the thirty-eighth latitude, that it was wholly worthless except for wintering cattle. Hence, the year 1831 was the great "corn famine" in the early history of Illinois; all the prairie counties, in fact, the entire State north of the thirty-eighth latitude had not produced sound corn enough the year before to plant their farms in 1832, therefore all their own corn for every purpose had to be brought from some other region. Corn was shipped by the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers ... supplied to the adjoining counties at $2 per bushel, where it had sold in 1831 at ten cents per bushel. The counties in the extreme southern part of the State, commencing with Jefferson and the counties east and west of it on the same latitude, and including all the counties lying south of them, owing to the peculiar friable and sandy character of the soil, their southern latitude, and the absence of large prairies, were comparatively free from the late spring and early frosts of 1831, their corn crops being unusually good. So that while corn in the central northern frontier counties, which were then Shelby, Macon, Montgomery, etc., could only be had in limited quantities at $3 and $4 per bushel, it could be bought in the lower counties at 25c per bushel. The result was that from the 15th of April to the last of June, 1832, there were not less than a thousand wagon-loads of corn from the counties of Jefferson, Hamilton, Franklin (then including Williamson), Gallatin, (then including Saline), Johnson, and other southern counties, into the counties of Clinton, Fayette, Montgomery, Macon, Shelby, and other counties in that region. This corn was bought up for such farmers of those counties as had teams sufficient to haul it, and transported in wagons. These corn-buyers generally travelled in companies of from three to six or eight wagons together, and, as they bought out the corn in one county so to cause the price to advance to 40 or 50 cents per bushel, the next caravan or company would travel still further south where corn was cheap, until many of them penetrated Johnson and other counties bordering on the Ohio River.

These good people, after travelling such a distance, finding corn so plenty, and to be had for their money, and being familiar, as the event shows, with the Bible story of the ten sons of Jacob going down to Egypt for corn, they originated this facetious answer to those who interrogated them as to their destination: "We are going to Egypt for corn," or, "We have heard there was corn in Egypt, and have come to buy for ourselves and little ones," (for at that date corn bread was the staff of life in Illinois). This was the true origin of the term and the cause of Southern Illinois being called Egypt. I know whereof I speak. In the Spring of 1832 I resided upon a public road passing through one of the counties I have mentioned. I saw more than a hundred wagons pass, either going for or returning with corn for the upper counties, and I know for myself that those people, after the first few weeks, seldom mentioned their business down here without making some allusion to the Bible narrative of the people of olden times going to Egypt for corn. But no living man ever heard the term Egypt applied to this part of Illinois prior to the spring of 1832. To the people and incident above mentioned we are entitled for the name Egypt. But little did those pioneer and plain but Bible-reading farmers, whose journey down here for corn forcibly reminded them of the sons of Jacob going down into ancient Egypt to buy corn, and who, therefore, first called this part of the State Egypt, because of the abundance of corn to be found here when all other countries (to which they had access) were destitute—I say little did they imagine in thus complimenting this part of the State as the granary of Illinois they were laying the foundation for a gross slander upon the intelligence of the people who they, in the goodness and gratitude of their hearts, intended to honor and praise.

From and after the year 1832, that part of the State south of the large prairies, in colloquial conversation, was often referred to as "Egypt," meaning the land of corn.

But a few afterward the great flood of immigration from the older States set in, and the term "Egypt" was taken up by the population, most of whom are using it without any knowledge of its origin, any without any regard to the truth of history, sought to attribute its origin to whatever would best subserve the unhallowed end to be obtained, and in this atmosphere alone did this term first receive its cant or opprobrious character.

But as to the foolish and unmitigated slander upon the early settlers of the State, that they were more ignorant than those of other new countries, I will not now treat it with respect enough to enter into a refutation thereof.

THE DUBLIN OF TO-DAY.

A Picture of the Irish Metropolis as it Appears in 1871—The Lawyer's Paradise—The Public Buildings, Theatres, and Churches.

From the New York Times.

Those who take their notions of the Irish metropolis from Mr. Charles Lever's novels would be sadly deceived if they thought to find in the Dublin of to-day the Dublin of Harry Lorrequer or Charles O'Malley. A more prosaic and less jovial city than the Irish metropolis of the year of grace, 1871, could scarcely be found. Not a vestige of a Frank Webber is now to be traced in "Old Trinity." Somehow all the wit which in the latter end of the last century characterized the upper middle class of the Irish society seems to have disappeared, and what of that quality remains is centred in cabmen and others of their class. The Irish society of to-day is, speaking generally, dull; the best of it, intellectually considered, is still to be found among the members of the bar. The lawyers, in fact, now lead society in the Irish metropolis, and the fine houses in Merrion, Mountjoy, and Rutland squares, which were formerly the homes of the Irish *noblesse*, are tenanted by lawyers or doctors. There is an amazing amount of law business transacted in Ireland, and a judicial staff, infinitely larger in proportion to the work to be done than that which exists in England is provided. The judicial salaries are very handsome. The Chief Justice receives $25,000 a year, equal to $35,000 in New York city, and each of the Puisne Judges $17,500. There are, in fact, few pleasanter positions than that of an Irish Judge. Most of these functionaries are men of a convivial turn, and endowed with highly agreeable social qualities. They contribute in no slight degree to the society of Dublin during its season.

The Lord Lieutenant has two residences, Dublin Castle, in the heart of the city, and the Vice-Regal Lodge, four miles from the Castle in Phœnix Park. The Vice Regal Lodge is a very unpretending looking building externally, but comfortable and roomy and commodious within, although in these respects very inferior to the private homes of most of the Viceroys who occupy it—notably to that of Earl Spencer, the present Lord Lieutenant, whose ancestral seat, Althorpe, in Northamptonshire, is far more magnificent than his official abode. The Phœnix Park itself is perfectly charming. Immense in extent, its scenery is more varied and delightful than that of any public pleasure ground in the world. Fifteen acres of the finest turf in existence are set apart for cavalry manœuvres, and are, when not thus occupied, available to all equestrians. There is no place more delightful for a good gallop. The forests of the park present a totally different scene—wild furze, brakes and picturesque broken ground, splendid avenues, and romantic hills and dales. But from nearly every point one comes in the glorious view of the two Wicklow mountains, with their curious sugar-loaf shaped summits.

Dublin has increased of late years. Many persons who formerly resided in the country have migrated to the metropolis and its ever extending suburbs. The population is now about 300,000. At the end of the last century Dublin was, in point of population, about the fifth city of the world! The rents are very low compared with New York and London, and indeed the Irish metropolis is in almost all respects one of the cheapest places in the world. A magnificent house may be rented for $1,500 a year, far surpassing one which would cost $5,000 a year on Fifth avenue. None of the nobility retain their houses in the city. Leinster House, which was, when it was built, about 1780, the finest private town residence in the United Kingdom, is now the offices of the Royal Dublin Society. The former dining-room is the board-room, and the President's chair is that which was formerly occupied by the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. The grand drawing-room is the library of the society. It is open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. to the decent persons and more attentive attendants, and a more commodious place for reading is not to be found in the world. There is also a magnificent library in Trinity College, to which access may be obtained by any man who can give perfectly satisfactory references. The Provost is rightly enough very strict on that point.

The theatres in Dublin are miserable—inexplicably so, indeed. No one seems to be able to explain why they are so little patronized. Once or twice a year comes an opera company, and for this there is a perfect rage—the theatre is crammed, and the population insist on taking the horses from the prima donna's carriage and drawing her in triumph to her hotel. They would have done this with Titiens, three weeks ago, had she not discreetly avoided this boisterous ovation by slipping away through a back door. As to other amusements there are none except Judes', a music hall after the model of Evans' in London. The hotels are bad, dingy and untidy, notwithstanding that they get enormous custom. But Irish tradesmen, and notably hotel-keepers, are usually too fine to attend to their business, and are out with the Kildare hounds when they ought to be marketing or looking after their waiters. The lodgings are generally worse than the hotels—so dirty that you instinctively wipe everything before using it.

Although the Irish nobility and gentry live far more in Ireland than formerly, they desert Dublin, and no nobleman has now a regular abode there. The big houses formerly occupied by the *noblesse* are now warehouses or offices. Powers-Court House, a splendid structure, is a mercantile establishment; Clanmorris House, a government office; Mornington House, the residence of the great Duke of Wellington's father, the office of the Ecclesiastical Commission. The fashionable district in Dublin is not, as in New York and London, that which abuts on the park, but that which lies near the Kingstown railway station, which carries you down in a very brief time to sea and the lovely coast of Wicklow. All the property in this direction belongs to the young Earl of Pembroke, son of the late Lord Herbert, better known as Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. It now brings him $350,000 a year, and is annually increasing in value. Merrion square, the Fifth avenue of Dublin, also belongs to him.

Dublin abounds in churches. The most notable of these are St. Patrick's Cathedral, recently splendidly restored by the munificence of the great brewer, Sir B. Guiness, and Christ Church, which is now in course of restoration, by Mr. Roe, a wealthy distiller. Few cities in Queen Victoria's dominion are on the whole better ordered and in better condition than the Irish metropolis. The police are, without exception, the most magnificent body of men extant, and do their duty thoroughly, often under the greatest difficulties, and when exposed to the most trying provocations. In a sanitary point of view, Dublin is infinitely superior to London. The sanitary arrangements are, by a special act of Parliament, under the control of the municipality, who have immense and arbitrary powers, and delegate their executive function to the police. The consequence is a rigorous enforcement of sanitary regulations, and in practical proof of this statement we may mention that when accompanying detective policemen through nearly every low haunt in Dublin, we scarcely ever happened on an offensive smell.

During the winter, from January to April, there is a good deal of social gayety, to which the enormous garrison greatly contributes. At that season the Viceroy always resides at "the castle," and receptions and dances are very frequent there. These festivities culminate in the ball in St. Patrick's Hall on St. Patrick's Day, to which anyone may go who has attended His Excellency's levee or their Excellencies' drawing-room. The St. Patrick's ball is rendered exceptionally brilliant by everyone being bound to appear in uniform or court dress, and not even in London are so many splendid uniforms often seen together as at Dublin. During the last year the Irish capital has been singularly prosperous, and even the tradesmen have admitted that "we can't complain." We hope it may continue.

A FEARFUL ADVENTURE.

Eighteen Hours on a Log in the Arkansas River, with the Thermometer at Zero—Intense Suffering—Narrow Escape from Death.

Last week two young men of Fort Smith, Ark., discovered, two miles below town, a canoe lodged on a drift-pile in the river. One of them, Englebert Shuler, proposed to secure the canoe, and immediately set to work to carry out his purpose.

Tying two logs together with grapevines, he pushed out into the river, which is at that point very rapid and deep. About seventy-five yards from the shore his frail craft encountered one of those huge logs which are frequently met, rearing their ugly heads out of water. The shock proved too much for the grapevine concern, and it went to pieces, the young navigator and captain of the impromptu craft, however, saving himself by jumping on the big log.

His comrade, after watching the discomfiture of his friend, went back to town and informed the friends of young Shuler of his dangerous situation. By that time it was nearly dark, and a perfect hurricane from the north had set in, chilling with its bitter cold breath all living things, and dashed furiously the waves against the single stick of timber to which, with stiffening limbs, the young man hung with a death grip.

Help soon appeared, and Mr. Dwenger and other friends endeavored to get Shuler off in a small scow or flatboat, but the furious tempest and rough waves after every attempt drove them back to the shore, and finally swamped the boat, and the men were reluctantly compelled to leave the unfortunate man to the fearful fate of an almost certain, lingering, painful death.

And there the unhappy man stood, all through that fearful night, with but two yards of an old, slippery, ice-crested log under him, exposed to the fearful blast in the wide stretch of the broad Arkansas, ever and anon washed off his precarious foothold, his clothes gradually becoming hard as a coat of mail, his limbs stiff and cold—with naught before him but death, and all this in sight of home, in sight of bright lights of his native place, the emblem of comfort and safety, glittering so tantalizing through through the darkness and storm. Who can imagine the bitterness of spirit and agony of the wretched boy?

The next morning the report in town was that Englebert Shuler was seen upon the log stiff in death, upon which two men determined to go down and bring off the body. Arrived opposite the place, they saw what they believed to be the body, stretched out on a log. The scow, also, was found, half filled with water frozen solid. They immediately set to work building a fire on the ice in the boat, and finally succeeded in clearing it. Pushing out cautiously, they managed to make their way across, stemming a powerful current, and pushing a zigzag course through thin but large cakes of sheet-ice rapidly floating down stream.

When they neared the log they found, to their glad surprise, that Shuler was not dead, but his speech and consciousness were nearly gone. Reviving him with a little spirits, they as fast as possible brought him to the shore, and, taking him between them, his arms around their their necks, they hurried him with the utmost despatch toward town. After proceeding about half a mile they met a party with a wagon, which had also started to their rescue. Placing him thereon, the party soon reached town.

On examination it was found that Shuler's hands, nose, ears, and lower extremities were fearfully frozen.

He now lies in a precarious condition, and will probably lose his feet.

One of the Most Remarkable Escapes on Record.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 27.

An accident occurred on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, yesterday, which strikingly illustrates how narrow is the line that separates life from death. Three young people—Mollie, aged 18, Larz, aged 16, and Laura, aged 14, son and daughters of J. Dan. Jones, Esq.,—attempted to cross the M. & C. track at Medary, near Loveland, in a buggy. Upon their right a construction train stood upon a side track. Their view of the railroad upon the left was cut off by a house standing near the track. As they approached the crossing the attention of the boy, who was driving, was absorbed by the construction train, which he feared might back out and cut them off. Just as the horse planted his fore feet upon the track one of the girls glanced to the left, and discovered the Baltimore express close at hand, and coming upon them at a fearful rate of speed. She drew the attention of her brother to the peril, and he, with rare presence of mind, threw his whole weight backward upon the reins, and succeeded in dragging him off the track, but not far enough to avert the impending collision. The locomotive struck the horse's nose and the ends of the shafts, throwing the forward end of the wagon parallel with the track, with such violence that the rear of the wagon was slewed round almost against the track. The boy was thrown by the violence of the concussion a distance of several feet, and lodged almost against the rail, so close that one of his feet lay partly upon it, and the heel of his boot was cut off by the wheels of the locomotive. His sister Mollie also fell beside the track, with her skirts resting upon the rail. They were torn into shreds by the wheels, but fortunately did not become entangled in the cars. The other sister fell almost against the rail, but received no injury from the train.

The train was stopped immediately, and Mr. Ed. Hill, one of the employes, was left, with directions to care for the sufferers. Upon examination, however, it was discovered that none of them had received any injuries from the train. All were more or less bruised by the fall, but none dangerously.

—London must be a place full of unemployed talent. The other day a tradesman advertised for a clerk at eighteen shillings a week (less than two hundred dollars a year). He received three hundred applications for the place, and among them were two Masters of Arts, over twenty graduates of colleges, and about the same number who had a familiarity with several foreign languages.

—If it be true, as reported, that the Queen of the Belgians is *enceinte*, there will be very eager expectations at Brussels. It will be remembered that the lamented death of the young Crown Prince, in 1868, left the King without a son, and the Count de Flanders, his brother, has daughters only.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

This being the last business day of the year, considerable activity in settlements would naturally be expected. Very little increase of business at the banks, however, was perceptible, and, in general, the day was rather a dull one. Money continues in fair supply, and the continued influx of currency from the country indicates the probability that there will be no stringency here. Our grain warehouses are now about full, except the two elevators against which the railroad monopoly discriminate, and the question arises as to what effect the inadequate storage capacity of the city may have on prices of grain in the country. If country grain buyers are obliged to furnish more expensive storage in the country than is usually at their command in the city, will they not make a proportionate reduction in prices?

Exchange was firm at about par between banks to-day, and the orders from country banks to their correspondents here to remit for them to New York show that the tendency of money at present is to move back to New York.

Considerable amounts of currency are coming in from the country, and there is none going out.

The following were the clearings for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871:

Monday (no clearings)	
Tuesday	$2,810,264.26
Wednesday	2,431,112.98
Thursday	2,107,742.74
Friday	2,150,976.56
Saturday	2,259,256.00
Total	$11,759,372.54
Last week	15,938,627.23

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The gold market was quiet and steady to the close at 109⅝@109¾. The rates paid for carrying to-day were 1-16, 3-64, 1 per cent gold, 2, 4½, and 5 per cent. Daily clearings about $70,000,000. Specie export for the week, $485,000.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Loans, decrease, $349,000; specie, increase, $2,249,000; circulation, decrease, $32,000; deposits, increase, $1,084,100; legal tenders, decrease, $325,000.

This is a favorable statement, and shows a net gain of $1,094,475 in legal reserve. The banks now hold $8,006,400 above the 25 per cent required by law.

Money at the opening was easy at 7 to 7½ per cent, gold. Later it was tight at 7, gold, to 1-16 per cent.

Governments were very strong, with a slight advance.

State bonds were dull, but firm.

Stocks opened dull but with very firm prices during the day. The most important stocks were active and advanced about ½ per cent. The market was strong and higher at the close, and, in some cases, the best prices of the week were made. The leading features to-day were Northwestern common, Lake Shore, Western Union Telegraph, St. Paul preferred, Union Pacific, and Ohio.

The suspension of E. S. Fitch was officially announced at the Stock Exchange this afternoon. This is the gentleman who sold a very large amount of Wabash stock yesterday, and defaulted on the part of his deliveries to-day.

Monday being holiday, there will be no session of the Stock and Gold Exchanges.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	118 1-8	Coupons, '67	116
Coupons, '62	110 1-4	Coupons, '68	116
Coupons, '64	110 1-2	10-40s	110
Coupons, '65	112 1-2	Currency 6s	115 1-2
New	115		

State bonds:

Missouri	93 1-2	Virginia, old	50
Tennessee, old	63 3-4	N. Carolina, old	31
Tennessee, new	63 1-2	N. Carolina, new	12
Virginia, new	61		

Stocks closed:

Canton	74	N. J. C.	103 1-4
Western Union	71 1-4	St. Paul	55 3-4
Quicksilver	23	Do pfd	80 1-2
Adams Express	91	Wabash	71 3-4
Wells & F.	56	Do pfd	84
American	55 1-2	Fort Wayne	96
United States	55	Terre Haute	16
Pacific Mail	55 1-2	Do pfd	33
New York Central	93 1-2	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central Scrip	90	Do pfd	120
Erie	33 5-8	O. & M.	39 3-4
Erie pfd	68	C. C. & C.	89 3-4
Harlem	116	C. B. & Q.	127
Harlem pfd	130	Lake Shore	93 3-4
Reading	111 7-8	Indiana Central	19 5-8
Mich. Cent	114	Illinois Central	131
Pittsburgh	128 3-8	Union Pacific stock	29 5-8
Northwestern	69	U. P. bonds	80 3-4
Do pfd	92 3-8	C. P. do	103 3-4
R. I.	107 7-8		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours, as far as reported, with the corresponding quantities one year ago:

	Receipts 1871	Receipts 1870	Shipments 1871	Shipments 1870
Flour, brls	4,234	3,642	3,870	3,803
Wheat, bu	14,605	45,250	710	903
Corn, bu	102,610	47,272	400	10,772
Oats, bu	22,308	14,162	2,400	2,031
Rye, bu	1,822	360	....	....
Barley, bu	6,290	1,360	1,550	....
Grass seed, lbs	30,090	15,186	23,000	32,000
Flax seed, lbs	....	22,340	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	25,370	33,330	....	20,053
Cured meats, lbs	231,020	54,410	1706,071	1151,896
Beef, brls	65	....	....	190
Pork, brls	975	50	188	461
Lard, lbs	228,340	185,170	518,610	140,153
Tallow, lbs	20,470	3,030	....	....
Butter, lbs	20,102	31,242	6,440	26,750
Dressed hogs, No	2,148	3,903	1,474	3,155
Live hogs, No	....	20,290	....	1,246
Cattle, No	....	1,365	....	435
Hides, lbs	273,654	101,233	124,484	103,000
Highwines, brls	274	77	210	218
Wool, lbs	21,616	19,575	20,780	7,060
Potatoes, bu	2,800	890	....	....
Lumber, m	288	187	225	677
Shingles, m	....	230	90	345
Lath, m	31	....	3	83
Salt, brls	....	....	1,358	938

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 3,301 bu wheat; 6,123 bu corn; 3,115 bu oats; 477 bu rye; 1,340 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 47 cars wheat; 365 cars corn; 31 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 12 cars barley. Total, 463 cars, or 186,060 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock for the week ending this morning, and for corresponding weeks, ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Dec. 30, '71	Dec. 23, '71	Dec. 31, '70
Flour, brls	19,654	25,055	18,539
Wheat, bu	76,176	118,767	181,132
Corn, bu	627,265	786,547	229,200
Oats, bu	132,857	170,168	47,594
Rye, bu	11,141	16,305	8,623
Barley, bu	41,348	75,904	7,850
Dressed hogs, No	11,148	9,373	20,358
Live hogs, No	36,750	112,172	65,319
Cattle, No	3,768	4,044	3,726
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	16,092	19,329	16,409
Wheat, bu	3,155	6,437	1,748
Corn, bu	37,035	20,064	49,735
Oats, bu	33,910	53,032	6,025
Rye, bu	4,128	5,292	712
Barley, bu	24,331	16,421	14,395
Dressed hogs, No	7,457	14,547	18,144
Live hogs, No	9,304	13,537	11,981
Cattle, No	4,163	3,903	2,825

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the week:

	Receipts	Shipments
Beef, brls	395	130
Pork, brls	6,769	3,706
Lard, lbs	1,660,316	3,153,886
Meats, lbs	1,344,190	8,588,112

The produce markets were firmer to-day, and grain was more active, though it was chiefly in settlement. This is the last business day of the month, and that occasion is always marked by activity in grain options. Being also the last day of the year, it was still more active, as a great many parties preferred to clear off the slate for the sake of balancing up to New Year's Day.

Monday will be observed as a holiday by the Board of Trade, in accordance with its usual custom.

Highwines were dull and little better than nominal at yesterday's price, being reported dull in New York. Sales were made of 50 brls at 88c.

Dressed hogs were less active, and easier, there being only one packer buying, while the shippers were out of the market. Sales were made of 1,120 head, at $5.00@5.05, the outside for choice heavy lots.

Provisions were firm and quiet. There was little demand, and it seemed early as if the market would weaken, as sellers were numerous, but they withdrew their offerings when they found that the product was not extensively wanted. Then a limited demand sprung up from the short interest, which brought out such numerous offerings that the market closed dull and easier than yesterday, though the receipts of hogs were again light, and many operators professed to think that the great bulk of the hog crop is already marketed. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $13.20@13.25; do seller January, $13.25@13.30; do seller February, $13.55@13.60; do seller March, $13.85@13.90; seller April, $14.05@14.10. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8¾c; do seller January, 8¾c; do seller February, 8⅞@9c; do seller March, 9@9⅛c. Green meats at 4c for shoulders, 5¼c for short ribs; 5⅝@5¾c for short clear; and 6@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4@4¼c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 5½c for short ribs; 6c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛@¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½c. Sweet-pickled hams, 8½@9c. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00; city tallow, 8½@8¾c.

Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork (special brand) at $13.35; 500 brls do at $13.25; 500 brls do, seller last half January, at $13.45; 1,000 brls do, seller February, at $13.67½; 1,250 brls do at $13.65; 500 brls do at $13.62½; 500 brls do, seller March, at $13.90; 500 brls do, seller 30 days, at $13.35; 1,050 tcs lard at 8¾c; 250 tcs do, seller January, at $8.70; 250 tcs do, seller February, at 9c; 250 tcs do, seller March, at $9.20; 50,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 100,000 lbs do, seller February, at 4½c; 150,000 lbs do, buyer February, at 5c; 20,000 lbs green hams (20 lb average) at 6c; 50 pkgs yellow grease at 6½c.

The following are the packing returns from the principal Western points:

	To date, 1871	To date, 1870	Total Season, 1870-'71
Chicago	603,676	419,414	919,087
Cincinnati	343,736	320,825	500,055
St. Louis	275,000	170,392	305,500
Louisville	200,000	226,217	242,132
Milwaukee	137,000	104,477	241,000
Peoria	72,000	16,000	48,000
Indianapolis	113,000	......	106,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	14,000	......	74,360
Kansas City	60,000	......	36,300

Flour was almost inactive, there being no shipping demand, and very little inquiry from the local trade. Prices were nominally unchanged on flour; bran was 50c lower. Sales were 50 brls white winter extras (Latham) at $8.25; 100 brls do at $8.00; 200 brls spring extras at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.15; 200 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $8.00; 20 brls do at $7.50. Total, 730 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $13.50, and 20 tons do at $14.25, both on track.

Wheat was active, and averaged 1@1½c higher, a portion of the advance being established yesterday afternoon on receipt of news that Liverpool was stronger. The fact that New York was dull to-day made no difference here. The demand was principally speculative, though the millers were inquiring a little more extensively than usual for the higher grades. The short interest took hold freely of all the cash wheat offered, as well as of seller January, the line out for next month being a large one; more deferred options were not so much wanted. The market for seller January opened at $1.19¾, advanced to $1.20¾, and closed firm at $1.20½. Seller last half January sold at $1.20¾@1.21; and seller February at $1.22¾@1.23. For seller March $1.24½ was bid, and $1.25 asked. No. 2 cash closed at $1.20. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.22½; 21,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.20; 12,400 bu do at $1.19¾; 35,000 bu do at $1.19½; 14,000 bu do at $1.19⅝; 10,000 bu do at $1.19½; 7,000 bu do at $1.19¼; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09. Total, 99,600 bu.

Corn was active and again averaged ½c higher, though receipts were large and promise to be liberal all through the winter. The general impression seems to be that corn is very low and can scarcely be other than good property, as stocks in sight are below those of many past seasons, though our receipts during the year now closing were fully double those of 1870. It was, actually reported scarce in New York to-day, and, therefore, firmer. Hence, there was a fair speculative demand, in addition to that from the short interest, who took hold freely. The market for cash No. 2 opened at 40½c, declined to 40¼c, when the receipt of 365 cars was posted, and improved to 40½@40¾c at the close. Seller January sold at 40½@40⅝c, closing at 40⅝c. Seller February at 41@41¼c. Seller April at 43@43⅜c, and seller May at 46@47c. Cash sales were reported of 30,000 bu No. 2 at 40½c; 5,000 bu do at 40⅜@40¼c; 96,800 bu do at 40¼c; 9,000 bu do at 40⅛c; 2,000 bu rejected at 37½c; 10,400 bu ears at 43c. Total 143,200 bu.

Oats were about ½c higher, under the receipt of news of greater strength in New York, but very quiet, there being no demand except from a few shorts. The market for No. 2 opened at 31½c, and closed firm at 31⅝c. Seller January sold at 31⅝@32c; seller February at 32½@33c; and seller May at 37½c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu at 31½c; 5,400 bu at 31⅝c; 1,800 bu rejected at 29c; 1,200 bu do at 28½c. Total, 15,600 bu.

Rye was steady and firm at yesterday's outside price. Sales were: 3,200 bu No. 2 at 63c; and 400 bu rejected at 56½c.

Barley was in fair demand, and a shade firmer on No. 2. Seller January sold at 51¾@51½c, and seller last half do at 52c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 51½c; 800 bu do at 51c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 48c; 800 bu rejected at 42c; 1,200 bu by sample at 70c; 800 bu do at 62c. Total, 10,400 bu.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* contains a very able review of the trade and commerce of that city for 1871. We extract from it the following items:

	1871	1870
Value of buildings erected	$2,101,115	......
Cost of dredging and docking	30,000	......
Miles railroad built, connecting	300	......
Ale and beer brewed, brls	140,000	104,000
Highwines distilled, brls	12,630	......
Flour, manufactured, brls	572,333	380,049

	Received 1871	Received 1870	Shipped 1871	Shipped 1870
Flour, brls	707,222	773,815	1,296,807	1,236,340
Wheat, bu	14,800,871	18,484,806	12,419,687	16,127,286
Corn, bu	1,156,229	405,029	418,290	103,175
Oats, bu	1,121,075	628,321	771,760	310,187
Barley, bu	870,486	583,607	674,142	408,610
D. Hogs, No	146,000	75,342	......	2,429
L. Hogs, No	138,240	85,161	......	23,046
Cattle, No	9,414	13,101	6,412	10,070
Lumber, m	86,962	79,491	......	......
Shingles, m	35,210	15,143	......	......
Lath, m	6,422	5,747	......	......

The Cleveland *Commercial Review* gives the following as the number of cheese factories in the State of New York and the number of cows supplying them:

	Factories	Cows
Oneida County	94	30,000
Jefferson	72	22,000
Herkimer	70	28,000
Madison	50	20,000
Oswego	38	15,000
Erie	28	10,000
Otsego	25	12,000
Orange	34	14,600
Other counties	440	130,000
Total	944	348,000

In the other States and counties the number is as follows:

	Factories	Cows each
Ohio	80	300
Illinois	50	400
Wisconsin	34	250
Vermont	32	400
Massachusetts	22	400
Michigan	30	400
Pennsylvania	14	200
Other States	24	
Canada	31	
Total	317	

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, in reviewing the trade of the past year, thinks there was a tendency to over production of boots and shoes, which, if not checked, will operate disastrously. It states that common slippers have declined from $1.45 to $1.25 during the year. The demand for fine shoes has been equal to the ability to supply. Heavy goods are in excess, though they have been in good request.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the wheat market was very strong, owing to liberal purchases by Canadians for investment, which brought out the short interest. It closed strong at $1.20¾, seller January; $1.21¾, seller last half; and $1.23¼, seller February. Corn was also firmer, closing at 40⅝@40¾c for January. In provisions the feeling was quite dull, several parties having pork coming to them in January, which, it is thought, they have not arranged to pay for. We note the sale of 150 boxes of 40 lb Cumberlands, seller last half January, at 6½c.

CHICAGO EVENING PROVISION BOARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—9 p. m.—Sales 1,500 brls mess pork, seller 1872, at $13.20; 100 brls do, seller February, at $13.60, at Kokomo, Ind.; 100,000 lbs full cured shoulders, buyer February, at 5c.

Trade and Commerce of Chicago in 1871.

At the close of each of the great many past years, the TRIBUNE has published an annual summary of the Trade and Commerce of the city of Chicago. We cannot do it this year on any but a very imperfect scale. The great fire swept out of existence all our own commercial records save those contained in the files of the papers which have been gathered from various sources; and they are not yet bound for reference. The same fire burned up the records of the Board of Trade, of the Custom House, and of some of the railroad offices, so that it is next to impossible to compile an accurate statement, however much time may be spent in the effort. We feel almost tempted to follow the illustrious example of the *Democratic Press* of this city at the close of 1857, the year of the Great Panic. That paper reproduced the statistics of 1856, as redounding more to the credit of Chicago, than any that could be prepared for the year succeeding it.

The Secretary of the Board of Trade has made arrangements with the railroad companies, and others, to obtain statements of their receipts and shipments for the past year. Those statistics will probably be ready for publication in about one month from date, and will be official. Pending that we have made an approximate compilation of footings of the produce movement, principally from saved copies of the *Commercial Bulletin*, as below.

The trade and commerce of the city of Chicago was never so prosperous as directly preceding the fatal night when it was so rudely interrupted—temporarily stunned—by the devouring flames. Our wholesale merchants were transacting a larger business than ever; manufacturing operations were unusually active, new factories springing up on every hand, while all were filled with busy workers; and the produce movement of 1871 was of unexampled magnitude. The receipts and shipments of grain were fully double those of 1870, and the live stock and provision department was also largely in excess of any previous year. The abolition of numerous impediments to importation, and the establishment of new routes of trade with Europe, had widely extended our foreign business, while the comparatively low and steady prices of all kinds of commodities, reached through a long period of decline, had inspired confidence in the future of values and doubled the willingness with which traders and consumers took hold of property. With this the city was growing at a most rapid rate—extending in all directions, even out into the lake, where a magnificent system of outer docks was in process of construction to meet the demands of her ever increasing commerce.

It is useless to attempt the same accuracy of statement that has marked our former annual summaries. But we can give a pretty close estimate of the difference between 1871 and 1870.

The wholesale sales of 1870 footed up a grand total of $402,500,000. The sales of the forty weeks of 1871, preceding the fire, were fully 12 per cent greater, while the business of the remaining twelve weeks averaged 75 per cent of that before the fire; it is now fully 80 per cent. Reckoning on this basis, we infer that the wholesale business of Chicago will aggregate $424,000,000 for the past year, giving an actual increase of 5 per cent, notwithstanding the fire. But for that calamity they would have amounted to $450,000,000.

The manufactures of Chicago in 1870 were stated by us to nearly equal $95,000,000 worth of products. They exhibited fully the same rate of increase as the commercial department of activity up to the time of the fire. They, however, suffered much more severely, because the machinery and tools were burned up, and it was much more difficult to supply the place of these, than to procure new stocks of goods that had been manufactured elsewhere, and only awaited a market. Very many manufacturing processes have not been resumed at the close of the year, and others are proceeding on a much smaller scale than before the fire. It is true that the manufacture of houses, and building material has been largely stimulated by the catastrophe, and this fact will help to weigh against the heavy loss on the grand total. We estimate that the total manufacturing product of Chicago in 1871 has been about $90,000,000.

Of course, these averages are very far from expressing the fact with regard to the condition of separate branches of trade and commerce. As extreme cases we may note the packing of provisions, and the manufacture of boots and shoes. The latter business was carried on entirely within the burnt district, and was practically swept out of existence for the time being. It may be several years yet, before the manufacture of boots and shoes will be carried on in Chicago to as great an extent as in 1870. On the other hand, the packing houses (with one or two small exceptions) and the Union Stock Yards were all situated outside the line of fire. That business not only suffered no injury, but it exhibits a large increase, thus far. The indications are that a greater number of hogs will be packed in Chicago this winter than in any former season.

The general trade of the city has resumed the healthy condition, though scarcely so active as three months ago. In that short space of time the leading houses have all re-opened, and though in less imposing quarters, have secured stocks of goods equal to those destroyed on the 9th of October. They are now offering assortments as large and as choice, and on as favorable terms as before the fire, and are transacting, perhaps, as much business as could be expected. In most lines of trade the old customers are met with, almost without exception, and many new ones. A few merchants complain that some of those who formerly dealt regularly here seem to have sent their orders to other places. This is what might have been expected, but there is little doubt that, the moment those deserters find that they can do as well in Chicago as heretofore, they will return to their first love. The same attractions that formerly existed here exist now, and must be found here in the future. Indeed we are warranted in the belief that those attractions will increase. The majority of our merchants are on less expense now than formerly, and can afford to sell more closely in consequence, while the desire to regain what was lost will operate as a spur to redoubled exertion and largely increased enterprise. And that time is now. There is every reason to believe that the monthly sales of our merchants next spring will be fully equal to those of a year previously.

In produce circles a kindred falling off is observable. The destruction of storage room for nearly 3,000,000 bu of grain has necessarily diminished our facilities for handling, but it should be remembered that the greater amount of capital now available, makes carrying a comparatively easy matter, especially while prices are low. Our receipts and shipments have fallen off since the fire, though averaging about the same in volume as a year ago. The principal cause of the reduction in produce business really rests with the railroads, whose facilities for moving produce were seriously hampered by the destruction of depots and rolling stock, and the derangements produced by the pressure to ship goods to this city, to supply the place of those consumed in the flames. The interest of outside speculators seemed to be entirely suspended for awhile, but it is warming up, especially within the past few days, and large orders to buy and sell have been received in this market. It is probable that this stagnation in New York and Liverpool has really had much more to do with this issue than the fire, as the provision trade has not lacked for outside patronage. The Chicago provision market has been really active, when at all other places it has ruled dull.

The great assurance of success for the future of Chicago lies in the fact that outside capital has been attracted hither so largely since the catastrophe. That fact shows that the great world has not lost faith in her, and it is already working wonders in her recuperation. But, for that assistance—which has been given in a business spirit, with the hope of profit—the recovery from the disaster would have been comparatively slow. With it the progress toward her recent commercial importance is even more wonderful than her marvellous growth in the past.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain and other produce for the years 1871 and 1870:

	Received 1871	Received 1870	Shipped 1871	Shipped 1870
Flour, brls	1,379,826	1,766,037	1,183,004	1,705,377
Wheat, bu	12,569,941	17,394,409	12,144,179	16,422,948
Corn, bu	41,482,911	20,189,775	37,138,419	17,777,377
Oats, bu	12,244,565	10,442,999	12,000,423	8,807,785
Rye, bu	1,848,308	1,066,626	1,738,050	913,653
Barley, bu	3,808,047	3,335,533	1,738,197	2,264,925
Seeds, lbs	23,132,911	16,591,349	15,782,017	4,247,970
Broom Corn, lbs	10,012,216	1,930,000	9,692,018	5,444,840
Cured Meats, lbs	153,257,262	116,138,188	148,272,013	113,152,658
Beef, brls	27,767	20,554	57,920	65,390
Pork, brls	77,748	49,664	161,580	103,305
Lard, lbs	19,862,117	7,711,039	42,408,130	41,292,240
Tallow, lbs	3,831,739	2,609,017	5,298,490	2,235,009
Butter, lbs	15,861,775	11,681,630	9,601,507	6,494,145
D. Hogs, No	260,528	260,391	154,749	171,156
L. Hogs, No	2,382,378	1,693,158	1,161,806	1,095,671
Cattle, No	543,061	532,964	401,985	391,709
Sheep, No	315,053	349,855	130,106	116,711
Hides, lbs	33,025,986	23,883,639	23,382,506	27,245,244
Highwines, brls	56,820	165,809	131,819	170,529
Wool, lbs	27,317,566	14,731,066	21,072,089	13,633,086
Potatoes, bu	530,632	545,560	167,766	47,061
Lumber, m	1,039,720	1,018,998	585,448	583,660
Shingles, m	712,278	632,881	475,119	466,274
Lath, m	78,848	101,092	57,801	56,057
Salt, brls	642,529	674,918	571,617	571,011

The total receipts of grain, reducing flour to its equivalent in wheat, were 80,073,000 bu, against 61,315,936 bu in 1870, an increase of nearly 31 per cent.

The following shows the amount of grain in store at the close of the two past years:

	1871	1870
Wheat, bu	1,287,775	2,898,156
Corn, bu	2,872,873	814,143
Oats, bu	682,421	461,127
Rye, bu	295,314	77,253
Barley, bu	423,450	309,152
Total	5,561,833	4,161,831

The following shows the distribution of grain in the several warehouses of the city at the close of 1871:

WHEAT.	Bu.
Central	268,616
Armour, Dole & Co., A	51,971
Armour, Dole & Co., B	38,470
Rock Island	229,957
Munn & Scott's	319,260
Total	1,287,775
CORN.	
Central	535,060
Armour, Dole & Co., A	529,416
Armour, Dole & Co., B	310,754
Rock Island	634,153
Munn & Scott's	874,460
Total	2,872,873
OATS.	
Central	100,379
Armour, Dole & Co.'s A	109,972
Armour, Dole & Co.'s B	77,611
Rock Island	127,038
Munn & Scott's	237,794
Total	682,421
RYE.	
Central	46,042
Armour, Dole & Co.'s A	59,110
Armour, Dole & Co.'s B	71,198
Rock Island	57,994
Munn & Scott's	65,058
Total	295,314
BARLEY.	
Central	141,633
Armour, Dole & Co.'s A	45,971
Armour, Dole & Co.'s B	18,509
Rock Island	29,949
Munn & Scott's	169,272
Total	423,450

Chicago Daily Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

BUTTER—The butter market was fairly active, so far as good to choice grades were concerned, but dull for inferior to common. There was no quotable change in values, the market ruling comparatively steady at the following prices: Choice dairy, 30@35c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14@17c; common grades, 8@12c.

BAGGING—This market was reported quiet, the present demand being confined to small orders—chiefly on interior account. Prices, however, rule very firm, as follows: Stark, 36c; Ontario, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; Philadelphia, 35c; American, 31½c; Minnesota, 30c; burlaps, bags 11 1-2@22c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 2?c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIAL—An active demand existed for nearly all articles in the list, and the market was firm at the quoted prices: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine, do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $2.00; lime in bulk, $1.35; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35@40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@13.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 per brl.

BEANS—Are more plenty and rather easier, notwithstanding the fact that the demand continues active. Sales were effected at $1.75@2.25 for common to choice medium, and $2.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is still dull. We quote: Poor brush, $80.00@100.00 per ton; medium do, at $120.00@140.00; very choice at $150.00@160.00; and choice hurl, $180.00@200.00.

COOPERAGE—The market is active but again easier. We quote: Pork brls, $2.00@2.15; lard tcs, $2.25@2.30 for wood, and $2.40@2.50 for iron hooped packages; whiskey brls, $2.00@2.25; flour brls, 50@55c. Staves and heading at $15.00@18.00 for pork, and $24.00@25.00 per m for whiskey brls and tcs.

CHEESE—For prime New York factory the market remains firm at full prices, but for low grades the feeling seemed easier, as the demand is small. We make no change in our quotations as follows: New York factory, genuine, 15½@16c; do imitation, 14 1-2@15c; Western factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—The coal market is still unsettled, and quotations are little more than nominal. At a majority of the yards the following are the prices demanded: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $11.00@12.00; Erie, 10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $8.00.

EGGS—Sales were reported at 29@30c for fresh, and at 25@27c for preserved.

FRUITS—DRIED—Domestic fruits continue dull and prices are working easier. All imported varieties, with the exception of raisins, are firmly held at full former rates. We note a decline of 1c in pared peaches, and quote as follows: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 18@20c; figs, box, 20@22c; Turkey prunes, 9@10c; Turkey prunes, new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, old, $3.00@3.10; do new, $3.35@4.00; blackberries, 15½@16 1-2c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 12@13c; peaches, halves, 9@10c; do quarters, 7 3-4@8 1-4c; currants, 10 1-2@11 1-2c; apples, new, Southern, 8@9c; do new Western, 9@10c; do new Michigan, 10@11c.

FISH—Trade was inactive, and prices were without quotable change, ranging as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.15; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—No change was noted in this market. The general trade was dull. We quote: Apples from store, $2.25@4.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50@7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, $13.00@14.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is dull. But this is not an unusual state of things at this season of the year, and occasions no uneasiness on the part of dealers, and the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. The stocks are moderate, but are equal to all requirements. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19 1-2c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 21@22c; choice do, 22@23c; O. G. Java, 30@32c; Singapore, 25 1-2@26 1-2c; Costa Rica, 24 1-2@25 1-2c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7 1-4@7 3-4c; Carolina, 9@9 1-4c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13 1-2@13 1-4c; A sugar, 12 3-4@12 1-2c; B do, 11 1-4@12 3-8c; XC do, 12 1-8@12 1-4c; C do, 12@12 1-8c; choice brown, 10 3-4@11 1-4c; fair do, 10@10 1-2c; New Orleans, 9 3-4@11 1-4c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.00@1.02; common molasses, 50@55c; Porto Rico molasses, 60@65c; good sugar-house syrup, 60@70c; extra, 65@75c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14@15c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@46c; pepper, 22@23c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8 3-4@9c; standard 6 1-4@6 3-4c; German mottled, 7 1-4@7 3-4c; erasive, 5 3-4@6c; brown Windsor, 4 1-2@4 3-4c; palm, 4 a 4 1-2c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9 3-4@10c; corn, 10@10 1-2c laundry, 6 1-2@7c; common 5@5 1-4c.

HAY—Prices range substantially as for a fortnight past. There was a fair movement at the annexed quotations: On track—Timothy, beater pressed $14.00@15.00; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Business in this department remains quiet, and prices are still a little unsettled. Heavy green cured are being held with some show of firmness but light lots were selling at a ½c concession. We now quote: Green salted cured, light, 11½@11¾c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured 10@11c; green frozen, 8 1-2@9 1-2c; murrain kip, 11 1-2c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry kip, 23c; deacons, 50@60c; scored, cut or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices were steady and firm. We quote:

Bar iron	6 a 6 1-4c
Horse-shoe iron	6 a 6 1-2c
Heavy band	6 a 6 1-4c
Hoop and light band	6 1-4a 6 1-2c
Oval	6 a 6 1-2c
Round and square	6 a 6 1-2c
Half oval and half round	6 a 7 c
Russia iron, perfect	19 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron, Juniata	6 1-2a 6 1-2c
Sheet iron, common	5 1-2a 6 1-4c
Sheet iron, galvanized	13 a 21 c
Sheet iron, charcoal	7 1-2a 8 1-4c
Norway nailrods	7 3-4a 10 c
Plow steel, German	a 9 3-4c
Jenks' plow steel	9 3-4a 10 1-4c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4a 12 1-2c
Spring and tire steel	10 a 13 c

LEATHER—This market remains quiet at unchanged prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 35@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city per lb, 30@42c; kip, per lb, 80@95c; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 24@26c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 24@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 28@30c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 38@45c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 20 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 24 lbs, $1.90@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@3.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz $65.00@80.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—Continues in good demand, and prices are firm at previous quotations, as follows:

First and second clear	$45.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00
Third clear, thick	40.00@42.50
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed first	34.00@35.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 13 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	30.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@28.00
Common boards, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18x24 feet	22.00@26.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	12.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.50@2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $2.25@2.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Remains steady and firm at the prices given below:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing C, $10.50; large pigs, 45c; small pig tin, 48c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin copper, 35c.

ZINC—First quality, cask, 11-13c; first quality, sheet, 12c; slab zinc, 8c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 9 and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12 1-2c; 13 and 14, 13 1-2c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 18c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 19c; full bundle 20 per cent.

NAILS—Dealers report a less active demand, but in sympathy with the Eastern market, prices are firm. We quote: 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.50; 6d per keg $4.75; 4d, per keg, $5.00; 3d per keg $5.25; 2d, per keg, $6.00; fine 3d, per keg, $7.25; blue 3d, common, per keg, $7.25.

OILS—Under a speculative inquiry the market for linseed oil was firmer, dealers generally asking 83@85c—an advance of 3c. Other descriptions were quoted steady. The following are the current rates: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 72@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 85c; do boiled, 88c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10; neatsfoot oil, $1.00@1.25; bank oil 50@55c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.05; turpentine, 70c.

POTATOES—Met with a good demand, and prices were sustained at $1.10@1.20 for choice, and at 90c@$1.05 for common, from store.

POULTRY AND GAME—There was a fair degree of activity in the demand, but the supply was large and the weather warm, which made holders anxious to realize, and prices were generally low. We now quote: Chickens, per doz, $2.50@3.25; turkies, 12@13c; geese, per doz, $9.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50; prairie chickens, $4.25@4.50; quail, $1.50@1.75; rabbits, $1.25@1.50.

SALT—Quotations are unchanged. Saginaw fine, $2.35 per brl; Onondaga, fine, $2.40 per brl; coarse, $2.35 per brl; coarse, diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were quiet. Timothy was strong at $3.00@3.25 for fair to choice, and clover nominal at $6.00.

TEAS—Remain quiet and steady at the quoted prices: Young hyson, common to fair 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25@1.65; common to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—No change was visible in the market for this article. A fair demand existed, and the following prices were firmly adhered to:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 23@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black round, 55@70c.

WOOD—Prices were firm at the following range: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.00@13.00; hickory, $13.50; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The supply continues short of the demand, and the market continues firm. We quote:

Washed, fine condition	58a62c
Washed, medium condition	58a60c
Washed, coarse	55a58c
Unwashed, fine condition	38a40c
Unwashed, medium condition	40a45c
Unwashed, coarse	40a45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60a70c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 3a10c less; burry and cotted wool, 5a15c less.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market, Week Ending Dec. 30.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Monday	509	2,829	490
Tuesday	304	5,360	....
Wednesday	1,625	8,067	820
Thursday	1,358	5,777	736
Friday	1,246	8,222	738
Saturday	1,386	6,540	733
Total	6,428	36,574	3,259
Last week	4,199	105,286	3,411
Week before last	7,909	133,850	4,819
Week ending Dec. 9	5,451	150,743	3,587
Total, 4 weeks	27,047	426,487	14,136
Since Jan. 1	543,446	2,592,232	

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Monday	705	1,756	180
Tuesday	460	1,389	373
Wednesday	1,390	890	172
Thursday	769	830	
Friday	1,432	822	
Saturday			
Total	4,115	5,532	707
Last week	3,201	14,038	1,446
Since Jan. 1	[illegible]	1,161,855	

CATTLE.

To-night closes another active week in this department of trade. A scarcity in the principal eastern markets resulted in a material advance, and prices here have ruled firm and higher in sympathy. The attendance of shippers was unusually full, and while, individually, their wants were small, the combined demand exceeded the supply, enabling holders to realize promptly and at advanced prices. As to quality, the offerings were unexceptionable, the larger portion consisting of well fatted steers of from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs. average. There were few scallawags, and a smaller number than usual of common mixed lots. The range of prices was $3.00@6.50, though few sold above $6.12½, and not many below $4.00, the bulk changing hands within the range of $4.50@5.75. Increased receipts are looked for next week as a result of the high prices prevalent during the past few days, and a depreciation in values must inevitably follow, as the advance was due to the meagre arrivals, and not to any legitimate and permanent improvement in the demand.

To-day there were evidences of weakness in the market, sellers manifesting no disposition to "hold over" when, by shading prices to the extent of 5c, they could realize. The demand was moderate, but the offerings were not excessive, and about all were taken. The following were the

CLOSING PRICES.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs.	$5.50a6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.	5.00a5.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs.	4.50a4.75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,150 lbs.	3.50a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs.	3.00a3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.25a2.75

HOGS.

Owing to a short supply, hogs have advanced 25@30c during the past week, the closing rates being $4.10@4.55. The demand was smaller than at any previous period since packing commenced, but the 36,574 hogs received, proved altogether inadequate, and the appreciation in values noted above was the result. Early in the week shippers took hold with considerable freedom, but toward the close the high prices current checked the demand from that source, their combined purchases since Tuesday reaching barely 3,000 head. There is at present no demand for the product at prices that will justify packers in paying the current prices for hogs, and any considerable increase in the supply (and no one doubts that there will be such increase) will be taken advantage of to force down prices. The falling off in quality witnessed during the past week would ordinarily be accepted as evidence that the supply was about exhausted, but drovers from the different States, and from different sections of the same States, report a plenty of marketable hogs yet to come forward, and if our packers are ambitious to pack a *million and a quarter* of hogs, there seems no reasonable doubt that the number will be forthcoming. The packing to date reaches 603,676, against 419,414 for the same period last year, an increase of 274,262. To-day the demand was active on packing account, and the offerings were taken up sharp at the advance established earlier in the week. Shippers were virtually out of the market, the prices here being relatively higher than in the east. Sales were effected at $4.10@4.55—chiefly at $4.30@4.45. We append the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	261	4.50	57	199	4.40	43	415	4.50
[illegible]								

SHEEP—The sheep market has ruled fairly active since the date of our last review, and prices have advanced. Shippers and local buyers competed, and everything was taken as fast as received, at $4.00@4.50 for common; $4.75@5.25 for medium, and at $5.50@6.25 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 30—1:30 p. m.—Consuls, 92¾. Bonds '62, 92½; '65, 94½; '67, 94½; 10-40s, 91½.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 30.—Bonds, '62, 96½.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Rentes, 56f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—Holiday in the cotton market. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 29th, 22,000 bales.

Red winter wheat, 11s 7d. Flour, 26s 6d. Beef, 72s 6d.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Beeves—Receipts—3,100; quality excellent; market heavy and dragging; all yesterday's advance lost, and the bulk of to-day's sales made at last week's prices. As cattle cost more in Buffalo and Chicago this week, Western men have generally lost money. The market closes tame. All sold out, and only 21 loads to arrive to-morrow. The following were the principal sales: M. Gallic sold 39 New York mixed, av 1,050, at 5¾@6c; Henry Rosenthal 29 Illinois, av 1,250 at 8 1-4@8½c; 17 av. 1,100 at 6c; 59 av. 1,100 at 6½c; 37 av. 1,300 at 6c; 150 av. 1,200 at $6.37@6.75; 4 Christmas steers av. 1,850 at 9½c; 13 bulls av. 1,225 at 5c; W. Robbins, 17 Ohio av. 1,300 at 6c; 17 av. 1,250 at 6½c; W. H. Monroe, 20 Christmas steers av. 1,700 at 7½c; W. Thompson, 18 New York stockers av. 1,200 at 4½c; 9 bulls av. 1,500 at 3½c; S. Henry, 30 Western mixed av. 1,050 at 4½c.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000. Quality fair, market steady and all sold ½c to ⅜c higher than last week; Ohio 97 lb 6½c; Canadas 95 lb 6¾c; 97 lb 6½c; 107 lb 6¾c; 115 lb 7c; coarse wool lambs sold up to 7½c for extra.

HOGS—Receipts 21,000. No sales here, dressed hogs quiet and dull; sales of State to-day at 5½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The market closes steady and firm, not so much for woollens as cotton goods. It is probable mouse delaines and dressed goods will open higher, as prices of worsted wools have risen in European markets. Fresh styles of delaines sell at 20c, and Tycoon reps at 23½c for best styles. Ginghams are steady, with limited inquiry for best makes of Lancaster, Amoskeag, and Bates at 15c, and Glasgow at 14c, while Gloucester in poor styles are selling lower than prints, down to 10½c, and best styles at 11½c. Prints of desirable makes are steady at 11½c, but Sprague's fancy prints are offered as low as 11c. Gray cloths are high at 7¾c. All heavy brown sheetings and shirtings and bleached cottons in limited demand. Colored cottons are apparently high, with a feeling of buoyancy. The whole line of woollens and carpets is comparatively low, except flannels, which have met with an active demand at satisfactory prices all the season, while all fancy goods, especially cassimeres, have met with an unsatisfactory sale, and are generally forced off at low rates.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—COTTON—Active and firm; middling upland, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 9,000 brls; super Western and State $5.90@6.40; common to good, $6.30@6.85; good to choice, $6.45@7.00. White wheat extra, $7.00@7.15; extra Ohio, $6.40@7.00; St. Louis, $6.90@9.00. Rye flour, steady, at $4.50@5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 2,000 bu; No. 2 spring in store, $1.49@1.52; winter red Western, $1.55@1.58; amber, $1.60@1.62; white, $1.62@1.72; No. 1 spring delivered, $1.58. Rye quiet; Western, 90@92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn scarce and firm; receipts, 44,000 bu; Western mixed afloat, 74½@75c. Oats dull; receipts, 35,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 54@56c.

EGGS—Dull, and holders anxious to sell at 33@34c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—Active and firm at 26@28c; Orinoco, 24@27½c.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; extra Ohio, 60@61c; washed, 45c; pulled, 55@57c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio 16@19½c. Sugar dull; Cuba, 9@9½c. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans, 40@55c. Rice quiet at 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½@15c; refined, 23½@24c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 61@62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy; new mess, $14.50; January to March, $14.50; April, $15.00. Dressed hogs firm at 5½@6c. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9⅝c; kettle, 9⅞c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady with fair demand at 95c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—COTTON—Nominally unchanged at 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; fall X, $5.75@6.25; XX, $6.25@6.50. Wheat—Spring lower at $1.25; No. 2 winter firm at $1.45. Corn dull; mixed, on track, 41c; mixed, sacked, 53½c. Oats better; No. 2 mixed, in elevator, 36@37c. Barley—No sales. Rye—Quiet.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Only speculative demand; sales at $13.50, seller March, and $14.12½ seller April. Dry salted meats firm but nothing done in round lots. Bacon—Nothing doing. Lard—Some demand at 8¾c, but held firmly at 9c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.25; small lot of heavy at $4.35.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; family at $6.25@6.75. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 47c. Rye scarce and firm at 85c. Oats quiet and held firmly; No. 2, 38@39c. Barley steady for good grades; whole range at 75@85c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Full prices asked but no demand, $13.50. Lard—Full prices asked but no demand, 8¾@9c. Bulk meats dull; asking 4@4¼c for shoulders, clear rib, and clear loose. Bacon quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib and clear, 7¼@7½c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.40@4.70.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 90c.

GREEN MEATS—Dull and lower; shoulders, 4½c; sides, 5½c; hams, 7½@8c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat a shade better; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.52; amber, Michigan, $1.43@1.43½. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 48@48½c; low do, 47½@47¾c; yellow, 48c; Michigan, 48c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 38c; Michigan, 38½@39c.

HOGS—Steady at $5.00@5.05.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 400 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Indiana and Ohio, $7.25@7.62. Wheat, fair demand and higher; State red, $1.55@1.57; amber, $1.60@1.61. Rye firm at 95c. Corn firm; new yellow, 67@68c; mixed Western, 70@71½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady. Corn active and firm; white Southern, 70@71c. Oats firm at 53@55c. Rye firmer at 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Nominal.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 30.—Wheat quiet. Sales of one car choice white Canada at $1.65. Corn dull at 67@68c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and corn unchanged. Oats dull at 60c. Bran unchanged.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $14.50@14.75. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard quiet; tierce, 9½@9⅝c; keg, 10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in good demand; inferior, 6@6½c; common to good common, 6¾@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7⅞@8⅝c; prime, 9@9½c. Molasses in fair demand; inferior, 20@25c; common, 30@33c; fair, 35@38c; prime, 40@42c. Coffee, ordinary to prime, 16@21½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 117¾; sight, ½@¾ discount; gold, 109.

COTTON—Active and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales; good ordinary, 18½c; low middling, 18¾c. Receipts, 7,861 bales; exports to Liverpool, 4,871 bales; to Havre, 3,407 bales; to Malaga, 730 bales; to New York, 766 bales. Stock, 172,707.

WHISKEY—Dull; rectified common, 92c; choice, $1.02½.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat No. 1 red held stronger and better; $1.46; No. 2 nominal; $1.38. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined in good demand; 21½c car lots, at 21½@22c; small lots crude steady; $4.70@4.75.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat fair demand and higher; No. 1, $1.22; No. 2, $1.20½; seller January, $1.23. Oats firm; No. 2, 33c. Corn firm; No. 2, 40c. Rye firm; No. 1, 65c. Barley, No. 2, 61½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; unchanged.

HOGS—$4.20@4.25; dressed weaker at $5.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; hogs, 3,700.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls.

—Among the singular suits decided by the English Court of Chancery was that of the proprietor of the London *Times*, Mr. Walter, against the proprietors of the *Evening Mail*, to dislodge them from a privilege enjoyed for more than seventy years, of using the news matter, type, and printing machinery of the *Times* to print the editions of the *Evening Mail*. This arrangement dated back to 1790, when the *Mail* was first started, and gave that paper great advantages in getting out an evening journal of the best type, while it was fairly profitable to the *Times*. But in 1861 Mr. Walter gave notice to the *Evening Mail* proprietors that they were not to use the matter or type of the *Times* any longer. They demurred to the notice, claiming that the continued custom of three-quarters of a century gave them a prescriptive right to use the matter and type of the *Times*. The Chancery decision was in favor of the *Times*, on the ground that no written contract was shown between the first Mr. Walter and the original proprietors of the *Mail*, and that mere custom, however long continued, conferred no such right as was claimed. The *Evening Mail* was ordered by the Vice-Chancellor to be sold, but no one would buy it, with its privilege of using the *Times* detached, and the paper was ruined, thus reducing the number of London dailies by one.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,
Cor. Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

THE GREAT

Arlington Minstrels!

NEW YEAR'S MATINEE AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.
GRAND PERFORMANCE AT NIGHT.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW YEAR'S CALLS!
Produced with new scenery and mechanical effects.
Arlington in his great character of PETER DAY.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF

CASTE!

GRAND NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.
Friday, "OURS." Chas. Wyndham as Hugh Chalcote.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
HAPPY NEW YEAR!
The Grand Spectacular Drama of the
MISTLETOE BOUGH!
The new Farce of
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Matinees—New Year's Afternoon, Wednesday, and Saturday.

DANCING.
MR. SULLIVAN'S next term for children begins Jan. 2 and 6, at 3 p. m., and for gentlemen on Jan. 2 and 5, at 8 p. m., at his residence, 33 Twenty-third-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Christmas Week

At the Red Front Auction House. Sales of

Boots and Shoes

ON WEDNESDAY.

DRY GOODS

ON THURSDAY,

At the RED FRONT Auction House,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

WE OPEN THE NEW YEAR WITH

500 Cases

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

RUBBERS,

on hand, that the consignors are extremely anxious to realize upon, and we shall close them out on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
corner Randolph and Michigan-av.

Our Regular Auction Sale of

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Blankets, Underwear, Hosiery, Notions, Neckwear, &c.,
Will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, at 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Corner Randolph & Michigan-av.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

TUESDAY and SATURDAYS. Horses, Carriages, Wagons, and Harness. [illegible] Horses, all classes. [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Variety of Holiday Publications.

The January Magazines and their Announcements.

Literary Gossip at Home and Abroad.

THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Selected and edited by the Rev. ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT, incumbent of Bearwood. With English and American additions, arranged by EVERT A. DUYCKINCK, editor of the Cyclopædia of American Literature. Illustrated with one hundred and forty-one engravings drawn by eminent artists. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

The original Willmott Edition of the Poets of the Nineteenth Century was published some fifteen years ago, and has always been a favorite edition with lovers of poetry, both for the excellent taste with which the poems were selected, the rarity of many of them, and the choice engravings accompanying them. The first glance at the familiar old collection will disappoint many, as it has been expanded by the American editor from four hundred to six hundred and seventy-four pages, and a proportional addition has been made to the engravings. It is but truth to say that the additions made to the collection do not compare very favorably with those belonging to the original edition, in many instances, but they are interesting as helping to make the volume a very comprehensive representation of modern poetry. The American poets included in the addition to the work are Clement C. Moore, Bryant, Drake, Halleck, Emerson, Hoffmann, Morris, Simms, Willis, Whittier, Poe, Longfellow, Tuckerman, Holmes, Street, Parsons, James Russell and Maria Lowell, Buchanan Read, William Allen Butler, Bayard Taylor, Howells, Stoddard, Stedman, Halpine, Lucy Larcom, the Cary sisters, John Hay, Bret Harte, Boker, and Walt Whitman. Several of these, among them Butler, Howells, Stedman, Halpine, Hay, Harte, and Whitman make their first appearance in a general poetical collection, and thus have greater hopes of immortality than if left to struggle alone, but we must object to the taste which places some of the latter named in the same volume with Longfellow and Tennyson, the Brownings, Rogers, Campbell and Wordsworth. The original volume was a collection of favorite poems made by a gentleman of exquisite taste; the new volume makes of the old an omnium gatherum of the better in quantity than quality.

THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. By JOHN FORSTER. Vol. I., 1812-1842. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

At last we have the first volume of the long-looked-for Life of Dickens by his long-time friend and companion, Forster. It covers the period from his birth in 1812 to his return from America to England after his visit in 1842, and tells us of his childhood, school days, his experiences in play-writing, in the reporters' gallery, and as a newspaper writer; of the manner in which his first works, Sketches by Boz, Pickwick Papers, Oliver Twist, Nicholas Nickleby, The Old Curiosity Shop, and Barnaby Rudge were written, and numerous interesting incidents of his daily life during the writing of them, including scores of the oddest literary projects, closing with his first Scotch visit, and his first memorable visit to America. It is fortunate for the memory of Dickens that the task of writing his biography should have fallen into the hands of a man not only possessed of the amplest materials, but also most intimately associated with him, and with the ability to write a clear, impartial, manly, and thoroughly interesting narrative of his social life and wonderfully successful literary career. It is yet too early to speak in detail of it, but the manner in which the first volume has been done is an eloquent promise that the complete work will be one that will satisfy every lover of Dickens, and will shed new light upon the meaning and character of his works and the nature and composition of the man himself. The remaining volumes will be waited for with impatience.

THE COIN BOOK, comprising a history of coinage; a synopsis of the mint laws of the United States, statistics of the coinage from 1793 to 1870; list of current gold and silver coins and their Custom House values; a dictionary of all coins known in ancient and modern times, with their values; the gold and silver products of each State to 1870; list of works on coinage; the daily price of gold from 1862 to 1871, with engravings of the principal coins. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., 1872.

We are somewhat at a loss how to exactly characterize the volume before us. In respect to commercial use it has little value, and as a numismatic manual, still less. It contains no original matter, being a compilation from English sources. The dictionary of coins is tolerably complete, but the American student of numismatics will be dissatisfied as their values are given upon the English standards, necessitating a computation in each case to get the United States values. No mention is made at all of the extremely interesting private and State coinage prior to the establishment of the mint in this country, and the details of our current coinage are very few. The most interesting portions of the work are the dictionary and the origin of noted coins, which will prove of value as a sort of diminutive encyclopedia to be used in connection with the study of some standard manual like those of Humphrey or Pinkerton.

THEIR WEDDING JOURNEY. By W. D. HOWELLS, author of "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," etc., with illustrations by Augustus Hoppin. Boston: James A. Osgood & Co. Chicago: For sale by all booksellers. 1872.

Those who followed Basil and Isabel in that charming journey via the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, will be glad to know that their marital adventures have now been issued in book form. Mr. Howells is one of the most genial and graceful of our American essayists, and his pages in this journey abound in delicate humor, sparkling satire, and the keenest observation of the little things of every day life so common perhaps that we never notice them ourselves. Then they come to us with peculiar freshness, especially when dressed up in such charming prose as Mr. Howells always writes. He never tires the reader and at the same time never writes a sentence you want to skip. There is the utmost harmony and good nature in all he writes and he has the rare gift among essayists of making himself thoroughly interesting. The wedding journey is really a free pen and ink sketch of outdoor and indoor American and Canadian life, by one who uses his eyes as well as his pen to good purpose.

MOTHER GOOSE SET TO MUSIC. New York: Carleton. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1872.

A long felt want has been supplied by the composer of these melodies. The immortal lyrics of the venerable anserine dame have a two fold interest, now that they have been wedded to music and can be sung in the nursery as well as told. They will now be more popular than ever. While the character of the music will not injure the prospects of the standard operas and oratorios, it is admirably adapted to the sentiments of the lyrics, and now gives a literal meaning to melodies of Mother Goose. The book is printed in a very handsome form, and is finely illustrated.

HALF HOURS WITH MODERN SCIENTISTS. New Haven, Conn.: C. C. Chatfield. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

Under the above rather clumsy title, Chatfield, the Yale College publisher, has gathered into a single volume the scientific essays which he has issued in pamphlet form for the past two years, written by Huxley, Tyndall, and others. They possess, of course, a large degree of interest for the scientific reader; and, although rather miscellaneous in character will nevertheless be thoroughly appreciated for casual scientific reading.

MORNING GLORIES. By L. M. Alcott. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1872.

The author of "Little Women" has again made herself a favorite with the young people by this admirable collection of juvenile stories. It is a book which needs no praise and its success is best attested by the immense sale which it has already had. It is one of the best of the juvenile holiday series.

DOGS AND THEIR DOINGS. By the Rev. F. O. Morris, B. A. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

This souvenir of the canines is a richly bound quarto devoted exclusively to anecdotes of dogs and beautifully illustrated with cuts on tinted paper. The reverend gentleman writes with a Byronic affection for his pets and his work will commend both them and himself to all lovers of dogs. It also presents claims for holiday purchase of the first order.

ANTIDOTE TO GATES AJAR. By J. S. W. Tenth Thousand. New York: Carleton. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1872.

This volume, a thin pamphlet, is a rather feeble attempt to correct the theological statements of Miss Phelps' well-known work. From the title, the author evidently regards Gates Ajar as a disease, but in this instance the remedy is worse than the disease, notwithstanding the rather ostentatious tenth thousand announcement.

SHOOTING, BOATING, AND FISHING FOR YOUNG SPORTSMEN. By T. ROBINSON WARREN. New York: Charles Scribner & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

A charming little manual of sporting for youth, sufficiently comprehensive for all juvenile purposes, thoroughly correct as far as it pretends to go, and richly bound and illustrated,—in all respects a very appropriate holiday gift for the boys.

Books Received.

JOHN THOMPSON, BLOCKHEAD AND COMPANION PORTRAITS. By Louisa Parr, author of "Dorothy Fox." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR is accord-ance with Custom and the Law of the Decalogue; with a summary of comparative observations upon good and evil in the regime of labor, the causes of evil existing at the present time and the means required to effect reform; with objections and answers, difficulties and solutions. By F. Le Play, Senator (of France) Inspector-General of Mines, Commissioner-General to the Universal Expositions (in Paris) of 1855, 1862, and 1867, author of "Des Ouvriers Européens," and "La Réforme Sociale." Translated by Gouverneur Emerson, M.D., member of the American Philosophical Society. From the French of the second revised and corrected edition, published in Tours, in 1870. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

DUNTON ABBEY. By T. A. Trollope. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

SOUTHERN VOICES. Poems by William H. Holcombe, M. D. New York: Lippincott & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

SERVING OUR GENERATION, AND GOD'S GUIDANCE IN YOUTH. Two Sermons preached in the College Chapel of Yale College. By President Woolsey. New Haven, Conn.: C. C. Chatfield. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF DECAY OF THE TEETH. A Practical and Popular Treatise. By Robert Arthur, M. D., D. D. S. With 38 illustrations. New York: Lippincott & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1872.

CHRONICLES OF GOTHAM. By the author of "The New Gospel of Peace." Book I. New York: G. W. Carleton. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1872.

HOUSES NOT MADE WITH HANDS. By Mamma Geegee. Illustrated by Hoppin. New York: G. W. Carleton. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1872.

THE INVASION OF FRANCE IN 1814. By MM. Erckmann-Chatrian. With Memoirs of the Authors. New York: Scribner. Chicago: Cobb, Andrews & Co. 1872.

Periodical Literature.

Lippincott's Magazine for January is substantially a Christmas number. It contains two Christmas stories—"A Dog of Flanders," by Ouida, and "Shadows of a Christmas Fire," by L. Clarke Davis, and in addition, the first instalment of the new American novel, "Aytoun," which promises well; "Types of Castilian Vagrancy," by David G. Ader, a very interesting sketch of street life in Madrid; "A Russian Family Wolf-hunt," sketches from life, by Vem Goetz; a long and comprehensive article on "Our New Port Storm-Signals," by Prof. Thomson B. Maury; some advance sheets of Forster's "Life of Dickens," and the "Coming Woman," and "A California Family Cat," by Prentice Mulford.

The January number of *Scribner's Magazine* is the best yet issued of this popular periodical, both in illustrations and literary contributions. Bayard Taylor, Mr. Bromley, of the Hartford *Post*, Christina Rossetti, Mrs. Helen Hunt ("H. H."), Joaquin Miller, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Whitney, Colonel Gordon Cumming, Julia Hawthorne, Hans Christian Andersen, Colonel Higginson, George MacDonald, and Mr. Bryant are represented, the latter by a selection from his next volume of the Odyssey. Dr. Holland's editorial matter is, as usual, varied and interesting. Among the new serials which commence in this number are "The Wonders of the West," beautifully illustrated; the papers on "Living American Artists," and "At His Gates," Mrs. Oliphant's new story, of which the Messrs. Scribner are printing one million advance sheets for gratuitous distribution. The publishers announce in their prospectus that "Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney has recently been added to the list of *Scribner's* contributors, as well as Colonel T. W. Higginson, Mrs. R. S. Greenough, Rev. Geo. B. Bacon and Bayard Taylor. A delightful series, similar to his "Back Log Studies," already published in the *Monthly*, will be contributed by Charles D. Warner, the witty and genial author of "My Summer in a Garden." The very notable series by Hon. Mr. Gladstone has already been announced. Important essays on religious, financial and educational questions, by eminent writers, will appear in early numbers, and in the editorial departments will be continued the able discussion of topics of the time, reviews of art, music, literature and the drama and all that concerns culture and progress at home and abroad."

The *Catholic World* for January contains, for its main article, a paper entitled, "Who is to Educate our Children?" which, of course, turns upon the reading of the Bible in the public schools. It also continues the American novel, "The House of Yorke," discusses the late Episcopal Convention at Baltimore, and contains many lighter articles, both in prose and poetry, which are of interest.

The prospectus of *Appleton's Journal* for 1872 announces that its leading features will be "American Localities and Scenery," (illustrated); Portraits and Biographical Sketches; Sketches by Julian Hawthorne; a novel called "Lady Sweetapple;" a second novel called "Good Bye, Sweetheart;" and sketches by Schele De Vere, Eugene Benson, Henry Ware, Albert Webster, Jr., Geo. M. Towle, R. H. Stoddard, John Esten Cooke, and Paul H. Hayne.

Old and New for January has been delayed by the extra time required to get out the *Christmas Locket*, which is the holiday number of this magazine, consisting of a number of neat stories and poems strung together in a characteristic way by Mr. Hale. The January number will contain a review of the year, by Mr. Hale; a sketch of the Chicago fire, by Mrs. M. A. Shorey; a second paper by Dr. Bellows, on "Modern English Novels;" a continuation of Mr. Hale's "Ups and Downs," and a poem by Dr. Holmes on "The Organ Blower." The first and last two verses will give the readers a taste of its quality:

> Devoutest of my Sunday friends,
> The patient organ-blower bends;
> I see his figure sink and rise,
> (Forgive me, heaven, my wandering eyes!)
> A moment lost, the next half seen,
> His head above the scanty screen,
> Still measuring out his deep salaams
> Through quavering hymns and panting psalms.
>
> Not all the preaching, O my friend,
> Comes from the church's pulpit end!
> Not all that bend the knee and bow
> Yield service half so true as thou!
> One simple task performed aright,
> With slender skill, but all thy might,
> Where honest labor does its best,
> And leaves the player all the rest.
>
> This many-diapasoned maze,
> Through which the breath of being strays,
> Whose music makes our earth divine,
> Has work for mortal hands like mine.
> My duty lies before me. Lo,
> The lever there! Take hold and blow!
> And He whose hand is on the keys
> Will play the tune as He shall please!

The first number of Mr. Benson J. Lossing's new *Historical Magazine* has come to hand. It is devoted entirely to historical information and to notes and queries concerning American history, biography and antiquities. It contains also the new feature of autographs and illustrations. It is published by Chase & Towne, Philadelphia, and promises to be a very valuable and excellent periodical.

The *Little Corporal* for January is as usual filled with entertaining matter for the young folks, but all of them, we fancy, will miss the familiar figure of the little fellow who used to appear on the cover. He has given place to two very peaceful children not half so sprightly as he was.

Among miscellaneous magazines which we have received are *Our Monthly*, filled with religious articles; *The Phrenological Journal*; the *Christian Magazine*; *Goodwords* and *Goodwords for the Young*; and *As the Crow Flies*, a Christmas periodical full of delightful stories, by Jean Ingelow.

The Boston correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says: "The half dozen journalists who have banded together for the purpose of bringing out a Christmas story-box, about which I wrote you some time since, have now matured their plan. They will not issue their work at once in book form, but will first publish it in a double Christmas supplement of the *Journal* newspaper of this city, having probably made a good trade with the publishers. It is to be called 'Bohemia Afloat: A Christmas Round at Sea;' and its contents will be: Introduction Under Difficulties; The Actor's Story, by Charles E. Hurd; London to Chicago; The Dakota Snake, by John Boyle O'Reilly; Retrospection; A Rival to the Rescue, by J. Hilary Skinner; Arizona; Tarbucket, by Edward P. Mitchell; Golu; A Siege Baby, by Edward King; Harbor Christmas. Mr. Hurd and Mr. King are connected with the Boston *Journal*; Mr. O'Reilly with the *Pilot*; Mr. Skinner with the London *Daily News*; and Mr. Mitchell with the Boston *Advertiser*. Who contribute the poetry which is to appear, as above arranged, between the stories, I do not know. No doubt about it, this effort will be creditable. Each one of the writers has talent of some sort, and three at least have had experience in such work."

In a late number of the London *Contemporary Review*, Professor Huxley, apropos of the subject of "Yeast," has taken to task the purposes of J. H. Stirling, the author of the "Secret of Hegel." The physics and metaphysics of the latter are alike absurd and fallacious to the defender of "The Physical Basis of Life."

Fraser's Magazine, edited by James Anthony Froude, historian and essayist, is engaged in publishing as a serial a defence of "Mary, Queen of Scots," from the imputations cast upon her character by all the Protestant historians for the past two centuries, and by none more persistently than Mr. Froude.

The next (February) number of *The Galaxy* will contain an article by Junius Henri Browne on the "Blessing of Sudden Death."

Literary Miscellany.

Wilkie Collins' "Poor Miss Finch" will shortly be published in a complete form.

—Darley's outline illustrations of Judd's "Margaret," long out of print, will soon be published by Widdleton.

—Samuel Smiles, author of "Self-Help," has in press a book of similar character, entitled "Character."

—Arthur Helps will shortly publish his "Thoughts Upon Government."

—A daughter of the poet Schiller is still alive, and is married to the Count Von Gleichen.

—Free Masonry crops out in abundant literature nowadays. France has seventeen Masonic periodicals and Germany has no less than thirty-nine.

—The first London edition of Miss Kate Field's "Pen Photographs of Dickens' Readings" is already exhausted.

—The first edition of Mr. Channing's "Wanderer" has been sold, which is a great success for a poem of such a character.

—A new issue of "Shelley's Poems," to include some hitherto unpublished pieces, is in press in London.

—General Joseph E. Johnston, it is said, is still at work on the history of his own campaigns in the war of secession.

—George Eliot's new novel will be called "A Story of Provincial English Life," and it will appear in eight monthly parts in London, also in *Harper's Weekly*.

—There will soon be published a volume of the novelist Balzac's correspondence, never before printed, to embrace his "Letters to Louise," his sister.

—A new novel by Melville (not Herman, but G. J. W.) opens in this attractive way: "Dark and stern, in their weird beauty, lowe the sad brows of the Queen of Hell."

—The *Stern*, an organ of the Mormons in Switzerland, will reappear next year. The editor of this monthly, which has been extant now three years, is the Mormon emissary, M. Edward Schonfeld, a German.

—It is said that Empress Eugenie is about to publish a life of Mary, Queen of Scots. As this royal writing is usually done through an "amanuensis," who furnishes the thought as well as the chirography, there is not likely to be much of interest about the book.

—George Sand, who wrote "Elle et Lui," in severe characterization of Alfred de Musset, her former lover, has recently been regretfully endeavoring to suppress the book by buying up and destroying all the copies that could be found in France.

—Haslam's "Illustrations of Madness," published in 1810, furnished to Charles Reade the curious medley of the delusions of a lunatic, supposed to be noted down by Sir Charles Bassett in the madhouse, in "A Terrible Temptation."

—Max Muller's publication of the "Hymns of the Rig-Veda" (original Sanscrit text, in quarto,) of which four volumes were issued some years since, will be completed by the publication of the fifth and sixth volumes, early next year.

—Count Benedetti has withdrawn the libel suit he instituted against Louisa Muhlbach, the German novelist. She proved to him that the portrait she had drawn of Madame Benedetti (and which formed the *gravamen* of the offence) was done in good faith, and without malice.

—The Hawthorne family are all scattered. Julian Hawthorne, the novelist's oldest son, whose contributions to the magazines have recently been received with favor, is resident at New Orleans, in the profession of a civil engineer. The two remaining daughters have left Concord, the scene of "Mosses from an Old House," and Miss Rose Hawthorne, the younger, has recently been married.

—Miss A. L. Alger, daughter of the Rev. William R. Alger, who has but recently returned from Europe, it will be remembered, sorely afflicted with illness, has just appeared among the makers of books. She has translated Von Wasielewsky's life of Robert Schumann, and so well has she done her work that the book is having an excellent sale. Miss Alger is a lady of culture, and may do something worthy before long with her own pen.

—The *Saturday Review*, in a notice of recent American literature, says that although "there is no department of literature or science in which Americans themselves would question the superiority of England," yet "the public documents of the States are of far more varied and general value and interest than our own." It goes on to extol American thoroughness and mastery in geographical science, upon which, it says, our authors "have written much and carefully."

—The Boston correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says: Miss Healy, who brings out "The Home Theatre" on Saturday, as I have noted above is a daughter of Healy our cherished American artist, whose present home is Rome. Her book will be published in London as well as here, and it may be interesting to many to know that the English publishers accepted it solely on its literary merit. It is said by those who have carefully looked over it to be exceedingly well written.

—Among the January books to be published by Osgood are Winckelmann's "History of Ancient Art," or at least three of the four volumes, translated by G. Henry Lodge; James T. Field's "Yesterdays with Authors," comprising the reminiscences of Thackeray, Dickens, Hawthorne, Miss Mitford and others, which have appeared in the *Atlantic* as "Our Whispering Gallery," and some entirely new papers; Mrs. Helen Hunt's "Bits of Travel;" Clarence King's "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada;" and the new edition, revised and enlarged from a copy left at his death, of the late George Ticknor's "History of Spanish Literature."

—A movement has been set on foot for the restoration of the Strasburg Library, and an honorary committee formed, under the authority of Count Bismark Bohlen, the German Governor of Alsace, to collect such offerings as may be made in America toward the restoration of not only one of the oldest libraries in Europe, but also one of the most ancient cradles of literature. The committee include Prof. Noah Porter, President of Yale College; Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute; William Cullen Bryant, editor New York *Evening Post*; A. R. Spofford, Esq., Librarian of Congress; Edwin L. Godkin, Esq., editor of the *Nation*; John A. Appleton, Esq. (Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y.); Andrew C. Armstrong, Esq. (Messrs. Chas. Scribner & Co., N. Y.); Melancthon M. Hurd, Esq. (Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, N. Y.); G. W. Childs, Esq., proprietor of *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott, Esq. (Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia); E. Steiger, Esq., New York; Michael J. Kelly, Esq. (Messrs. Kelly, Piet & Co., Baltimore); James R. Osgood, Esq. (Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston); Augustus Flagg, Esq. (Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Boston); S. C. Griggs, Esq. (Messrs. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago); Robert Clark, Esq. (Messrs. R. Clark & Co., Cincinnati); Colonel M. Richards Muckle, Ledger Building, 600 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Authors are invited to present copies of their works, and publishers selections from their lists. Reports of learned, and reprints of publishing, societies, and duplicates from libraries, will be welcome. Books and packages should be sent, and all communications addressed to Colonel M. Richards Muckle, Public Ledger Building, 600 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Packages may also be sent to Mr. E. Steiger, 22 Frankfort street, New York.

ADDRESS TO THE NEW YEAR.

> Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Two,
> Dear good fellow, how do you do?
> I'm glad that you have come to light,
> With cheerful face, so fresh and bright,
> So warmly clad in cloak and furs,
> And having on your boots and spurs,
> Prepared to ride a twelve months' round
> Upon your steed, with whip and hound.
> Old Seventy-One, whom you displace,
> I hope you've buried with good grace,
> Deep in the grave of former years.
> No more to move our hopes and fears.
> Like you he came in, bright and fair
> With promise great of blessings rare.
> How he deceived both young and old,
> Should be, to you, by some one told,
> So listen to me, if you have time,
> While I relate his course of crime.
>
> The rivers, flowing to the main,
> He bound down with an icy chain.
> The placid shores of lake and sea,
> He lashed with surges fiercely free,
> The Earth's sweet face, before so green,
> He hid away from being seen,
> By spreading o'er the cold white snow
> With drifting winds that furious blow,
> Giving the air the power to clasp
> Men's face and ears with pinching grasp;
> And, when they shook and writhed with pain,
> You'd hear him howl in the winds again,
> Laughing loud with fiendish joy
> That he could torture and annoy,
> But, when he could no longer hold
> The Earth unchained in Winter's cold,
> He, sullen, called to joyous Spring,
> Who came, and soon bid Nature sing,
> Spread flowers and dancing zephyrs round,
> And charmed us with melodious sound.
> The Old Year looked and sought to find
> Some way to pain the human mind;
> He couldn't behold so much of joy,
> And not throw in some sad alloy;
> He sought Disease's darksome den,
> And brought them forth to kill off men.
> He sent, to ravage Asia's plains,
> Cholera, with her griping pains,
> With tearless eye and cruel hand,
> She spread and havoc through the land,
> Fever yellow, with jaundiced eye,
> Like vulture foul from out the sky,
> With unclean touch and poisoned breath,
> Said Southron victims low in death.
> Small-Pox the arch-friend of them all,
> Spread over cities the darkest pall,
> Sound death not all her victims take,
> Her imprints cause the heart to ache
> At seeing scarce a single trace
> Of former beauty's charming grace.
> Gaunt Famine, haggard in her mien,
> Stalking the Earth, was also seen,
> Where victims, dragging out their breath,
> Wasted and wan lay low in death.
> On Persia's realm this curse did [illegible],
> Appealing to the world for aid,
> On India's sultry plains, as well,
> Her ravages are sad to tell.
> Earthquakes and floods have shown their power,
> And hosts have fallen in an hour.
> Thundering trains, with lightning speed,
> Have also added their sad meed,
> Of broken limbs and gaping wounds;
> And sighs, and tears, and doleful sounds.
> Red Murder, stained with human gore,
> Has roamed the Earth, as heretofore;
> With bloody dirk and pistol ball,
> Many a victim has caused to fall.
> Compelled the ground to drink its fill
> Of guiltless blood he loved to spill.
> Robberies, cheats, and petty thefts,
> Men, of their goods, have oft bereft.
> Lust, with all its seductive arts,
> Has broken its ten thousand hearts.
> Vice, flaunting forth in gaudy show,
> Has wrought out much of human woe.
> But, worst of all, fierce raging fires
> Have swept off hopes and great desires.
> Our prairies vast and forest green,
> Flame's raging waves were lately seen;
> And, rolling on its billows vast,
> Cities and towns it overcast;
> With sudden fury snatched the breath,
> And laid its thousands low in death.
> But all his crimes I've thus far told,
> Are tinsel as compared with gold,
> In view of one I shall relate,
> Exceeding in calamitous weight.
> On Michigan's low shore there stands
> A city known in foreign lands.
> It rose in grandeur from the plain,
> So vast its wealth from golden grain.
> Palatial rows with marble face
> Shone with almost unrivalled grace.
> While structures vast, o'ertopping, stood,
> Like giant oaks in forest wood,
> And avenues, both smooth and wide,
> Extended through from side to side,
> Sublime the sight to stranger's gaze
> Who stood and looked with great amaze,
> And oft was heard to loud proclaim,
> It far exceeds its wondrous fame!
> Few years have rolled their circles round
> Since where it stands was open ground;
> But Commerce came in urgent haste
> To build an emporium on the waste,
> Since, stretching toward the rising sun,
> Its chain of lakes is not outdone,
> On whose expanse might safely ride
> The wealth of trade to windward glide.
> Westward, stretching toward the night,
> Lay prairies beauteous to the sight,
> Where Plenty sat in Nature's bower,
> On Toil her bounteous gifts to shower.
> The sons of Labor soon were spread
> Over this region, late so dead.
> And iron hands, the engine's track,
> Soon bore its rich crops back,
> Commerce, and wealth, and grandeur, too,
> Then rose on the admiring view.
> Traffic had here no dingy home,
> But plied its art beneath the dome
> Of lofty structure, bright and fair
> With glazier's skill and marble rare.
> Learning, talent, and every art
> Were centering in this mighty mart;
> And stores of books, the scholar's pride,
> Were treasuring up on every side.
> Old [illegible] this splendor saw;
> On his invention ran to draw
> How he could strike some mighty blow
> That sure would lay Chicago low.
> [illegible] soon did hatch
> [illegible] set the fiery match.
> [illegible] was high, the night was dark;
> He touched, in hay, the glowing spark;
> And men awoke, in wild amaze,
> To see the city in a blaze.
> The fiery billows onward ride,
> Engulfing in their burning tide,
> The much-endeared though lowly home,
> And lofty structure's proudest dome.
> Such fiery deluge never came
> On any city of modern name.
> Imagination's utmost power
> Fails to comprehend that hour
> That turned to dust, of nothing worth,
> Such rich magnificence of earth.
> Glass, iron, wood, and marble block
> Sunk, yielding, to the fiery shock;
> And wealth, of every kind and name,
> Fed the all-devouring flame.
> The courting Fire rose high in air,
> Sent far around a lurid glare;
> Bounded by river and by lake,
> Northward its course it had to take,
> Went roaring on with flare and flash,
> Like fiery steeds beneath the lash
> Disdaining scarce to touch the ground,
> It onward leaped with rapid bound,
> Nor stayed at all its fearful course,
> Till it had spent its mighty force,
> And had no food on which to feed,
> Except the prairie grass and weed.
> It ran its course, sank down and died,
> Just where the lake rolls up its tide.
> Along its blackened track behind,
> Still o'erswept by tearful wind,
> Naught was left to meet the eye,
> But smoking ruins, far and nigh.
> Not wealth alone it had devoured,
> On human forms its wrath it poured;
> It clutched, and crisped, and threw to earth
> Mother and babe in pangs of birth;
> Children young, and tottering age,
> Alike fell victims to its rage.
> The sun, on that October morn,
> Looked on a wretched crowd forlorn,
> With Heaven alone above the head,
> And Earth's hard bosom for a bed.
> By hunger gnawed, and pinched with cold,
> A tale of misery they told.
> Then pity rose in many a breast
> Whom the fire had left at rest;
> And that great host was clothed and fed,
> And shelters placed above their head,
> [illegible]
> To tell how was in ashes laid,
> The once proud City of the Plain,
> That fed the nations with its grain;
> The sad truth thrilled a pitying world,
> And the reply was backward hurled:
> "Dry your tears and cease to weep,
> Abundant stores we'll on you heap.
> You've fed us all in times gone by,
> And we'll not let you starve and die."
> Both sail, and steam, and railway-car
> Have brought supplies from near and far,
> And still the streams cease not to flow,
> Though Winter impedes with ice and snow;
> No sad event did ever move
> The world with so much pitying love.
>
> Such is the tale of Seventy-one,
> Who has so much of evil done,
> Did not his early promise keep,
> And, all unmourned, has sunk to sleep,
> But much respected Seventy-Two,
> We fondly hope you'll better do.
> The New Year deigns to make reply:
> "To do less evil I will try;
> Yet I would have all men to know
> Rarely from Time do troubles flow;
> But, far and wide, o'er every land,
> God stretches His Almighty hand.
> He rules the wind, and guides the storm,
> And shines out in the sun so warm;
> His richest blessings downward flow
> On those who seek His will to know,
> He sends afflictions when He deems
> That men indulge in op'ate dreams
> Of safety and protection sure,
> While they rebuke not what's impure.
> 'The watchman waketh but in vain,'
> To guard your beds from nightly pain,
> Except the Gracious God above
> Extend o'er you His shield of love.
> Then do His will and seek His grace,
> And live beneath His smiling face;
> Enjoy, in peace, your garnered wealth,
> Rejoicing in your life and health."

GEORGE B. MORSE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30, 1871.

—On Saturday last, David M. Hagadon, an old and respected citizen of Port Huron, died of the small-pox. Within the two preceding weeks two of his sons had died of the same disease. There has been no cases outside of the family.

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MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW, has been in Chicago for the last twelve years, and has gained a reputation above all others in his line or Specialty which has induced others to advertise in his name, trying to build a practice upon his reputation, since the great fire in this city. Dr. Bigelow trusts that this timely notice will prevent outside parties from being misled by newspaper advertisements. Call or address Dr. C. BIGELOW, 448 South State-st., Chicago, Ill.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
GREAT WESTERN Insurance Co.
A meeting of the Chicago stockholders of the Great Western Ins. Co. will be held in the Sherman House Parlors, on the first WEDNESDAY of January (Jan. 3), at 1 o'clock p. m., for the selection of directors and other business, pursuant to an adjournment of the regular annual meeting of city stockholders, held at their office, Dec. 20.
GEN. H. L. STEWART, President.
C. D. HOOKER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO., OF CHICAGO.
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Policies bought for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

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To close out Winter Goods we discount 15 and 20 per cent. Calculate what a $20 Overcoat or a $15 Reefer would then cost, and examine the quality! Good bye to them, they must go.
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CITY TANNED CALF, KIP & UPPER LEATHERS.
Consignments of hides solicited, for which prompt returns will be made at highest market prices free of commission. New brick store in burnt district,
46 Franklin-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY, (Established in 1836.)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. Light and Heavy Water Pipes.

THE ILLINOIS IRON WORKS, Corner of Wells and Van Buren-sts.,
have reopened their business again, and are prepared to take orders for ventilators, shutters, gratings, railings, stairs, and all kinds of building work. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of screw-jacks, derricks, etc.
A. BOLTER, Proprietor.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co., Civil Engineers and Contractors, 99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.
Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1869.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. Offices, 61 South Canal and 411 State-st.

[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 302 Michigan av.

[illegible]

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Stoves (Wholesale).

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REOPENING OF WISWALL'S RETAIL Boot and Shoe Store AT 150 Twenty-second-st., (Next to Mayo's Jewelry Store.)
ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL.

SHIRTS.

THE **"EUREKA" SHIRT** is made to measure by
P. H. McART, 134 West Madison-st.
The best and most perfect fitting Shirt in the world.
Six for $15. Sample Shirt at same rate.

HOTELS.

OPENING OF THE NEW
POWELL HOTEL, corner Milwaukee and Western avs., with a
Grand Opening Ball, Jan. 1, 1872.
MILLINGTON & BRADSHAW, Proprietors.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Washington, D. C.
Refurnished throughout. Passenger Elevator introduced.
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.
(Also of Congress Hall, Cape May, N. J.)

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
141 Centre-st., New York,
BUILDERS IN IRON,
Alban C. Stimers, Sup't at Chicago.
169 WABASH-AV.

EDUCATIONAL.

COOK COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

Examinations for admission into the Cook County Normal School will be held in the Normal Building, Englewood, Monday, Jan. 8, 1872, the first day of the term. [illegible]

ENGLEWOOD, Dec. 30, 1871.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Mayor Hall Impeached by the Old Board of Aldermen.

The Offices of the Aldermen Declared Vacant by the Mayor.

The Reform Aldermen Denied Admission to the Council Chamber.

Connolly Released Through Barnard's Instrumentality.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Business was resumed to-day with a better supply of money to borrowers. First-class applicants were supplied at 7 per cent currency, and rates ranged from that to gold interest. Among the stockholders the rates for carrying stocks ranged from ⅛ to ¼ per cent per day. The feature of the street was the advance in gold, consequent upon the failure of two speculative brokers, one of whom, with a margin of less than $30,000 sold, $1,750,000 short. The other was $700,000 short. When they reported their inability to meet their contracts, the price was run up, but afterwards became weak, and declined about 4 p. m. to 109¼@109⅜, closing at those figures. The rates paid for carrying, to-day, were 5, 5, 1-32, 5-64, and 1-16 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS

[illegible]

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

[illegible]

THE STOCK MARKET

[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.

[illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ALDERMANIC IMBROGLIO.

[illegible]

CONNOLLY RELEASED.

[illegible]

THE REFORM ALDERMEN.

[illegible]

RESCUED SHIP'S CREW.

[illegible]

THE RING PROSECUTIONS.

[illegible]

BARNARD.

[illegible]

ELECTION FRAUDS.

[illegible]

BEATEN BY PICKPOCKETS.

[illegible]